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Vol IV No 175

7 September 1984

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ROK PRESIDENT CHON TU-HWAN CONTINUES VISIT

Text of Arrival Statement

SK070135 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Sep 84 p 4

[*"Full Text"* of President Chon's arrival statement issued in Tokyo on 6 Sep 84]

[Text] On the occasion of my official visit to Japan, I wish to express my deep gratitude to his majesty the emperor of Japan for the warm reception extended to me today, and convey to the Japanese people the warm greetings and friendship of my fellow countrymen.

From time immemorial Korea and Japan have been closely bound together by fate and have maintained various forms of exchanges and communications with each other. Though there were some unfortunate ruptures in relations between our two nations in the recent past, there is no denying that our two neighboring countries, Korea and Japan, have had steady relations over a very long period of time.

After 1945, Japan has developed into an advanced country, free and prosperous, based upon the principles of democracy and a free economic system. An old oriental proverb says, "When fir trees are leaf-heavy, pine trees become happy." Likewise, the whole Korean people including myself are really happy as next-door neighbors, to see Japan having grown to be one of the major powers of the world.

Until not very long ago, the relationship between the Republic of Korea and Japan was often depicted as that of "near but remote." As a matter of fact, I left Kimpo International Airport near Seoul this morning and in less than two hours, I landed here in your country.

I came here to Japan with a view to helping create and maintain a new relationship. Once the unfortunate past between our two nations has drifted away on the raft of history, the relationship between our two countries will be that of "near and close." We have many more factors which unite us than those which divide us. We have both inherited the common oriental wisdom of humanity, justice and propriety, and share, based upon this tradition, the common ideal of liberal democracy in pursuit of freedom and peace.

It is my firm belief that in today's world, clouded by unpredictability and abundant threats to peace, and for our two countries which had the bitter experience of "non-peace," peace should be the highest of all values. Indeed, it cannot be sacrificed for anything else in the world. I also believe that now is the time for our two peoples to work together, with cooperation and harmony, to secure the values we hold in common, as well as to promote stability and prosperity of this region.

To that end, I shall, in the course of my visit, meet with Japanese leaders from various walks of life and have frank discussions with them. I hope that such meetings and exchanges will contribute to developing a good future relationship between the Republic of Korea and Japan.

On this occasion, I would also like to ask the Government and people of Japan, upholding as they do the principles of freedom, equality and humanity, to take good care of the 700,000 Korean residents in Japan.

I wish to thank, once again, his majesty the emperor and the government and people of Japan for the warm hospitality extended to me, my wife, and my party.

Chon's Banquet Speech

OW061235 Tokyo KYODO in English 1224 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO -- The following is a full text of South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's address at the banquet held at the Imperial Palace Thursday evening.

I wish to express to Your Majesty my sincere appreciation for the warm welcome extended to me, my wife and my party and for this delightful dinner as well as for your kind words of friendship. I would also like to extend my wholehearted thanks to the distinguished leaders of your government and to your people, for the kind hospitality accorded to me and my delegation.

I attach a particular significance to this historic meeting with Your Majesty, since this is the first official visit to your great country ever made by the chief of state of the Korean nation in its entire history. On this historic occasion of opening a new chapter in Korean-Japanese relations, I, on behalf of the entire Korean people, listened solemnly to the remarks Your Majesty has made on the unfortunate past in the history of our two countries' relations.

An old Korean proverb says, "The ground hardens after a rainfall." These words mean that close friends, after a quarrel, become more friendly than ever before, opening their minds to each other. I believe that the unfortunate past our two countries experienced should be made to serve for the cultivation of an even closer relationship between Korea and Japan in the future.

Because of this firm resolve for peace resulting from the lessons of the past, I myself and the Government of the Republic of Korea have made strenuous efforts for the peaceful achievement of national reunification. For the same reason, the basic tenet of our national policy is to secure peace through nonviolent means.

The Japanese people have built today's rich and powerful nation on the basis of peace and non-violence, as clearly spelled out in its Constitution. Therefore, peace is the common ideal for our two countries. It demands of us sincere devotion to those principles. I am confident that this reality serves as a strong tie which binds our two countries and peoples together in a spirit of good neighborliness and mutual cooperation.

I am well aware that the freedom and prosperity Japan is enjoying today are the prizes of the hard work, devotion and perseverance, for which our government and people have made concerted efforts in the post-war era. Witnessing, with my own eyes, the amazing developments achieved by Japan, I would like to pay my highest tribute to the devotion of the Japanese people which has enabled such great achievements in a relatively short period of time.

Furthermore, I am now realizing afresh the truth that happiness cannot be won without hard work. The Republic of Korea is doing its utmost to realize the national potential, drawing upon the tradition of its five thousand years of history. We are accelerating our progress toward national development and peaceful unification of the nation and doing our best as a responsible member of the international community, contributing to world peace and prosperity.

Korea and Japan are the closest neighbors in this global community which are pursuing the common ideals of freedom and democracy as well as of peace and prosperity. Therefore, we should now resolve ourselves to set an example of good neighborly relations for the whole world to see. In doing so, our two peoples should closely cooperate with each other to open a new era of partnership, in which we can build the future together.

Neighborly relations between our two countries, which were started from the ancient times, are destined to be immovable unless the earth ceases to exist. This is Providence which our two peoples in the contemporary world and our descendants in the future can hardly disobey.

Therefore, I suggest that we should make joint efforts for further strengthening our mutual relations. We believe in the inevitability of the beginning of a new era of partnership between our two countries, just as we believe in the solidity of the earth. It is my earnest desire that this occasion today will serve as a momentum for pledging ourselves to such a cause.

Ladies and Gentlemen, may I propose a toast to the continued good health of their majesties, the emperor and the empress, to the lasting prosperity of Japan, and to the beginning of the new era of partnership between Korea and Japan.

Reaction To Emperor's Remarks

OW070355 Tokyo KYODO in English 0331 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 7 KYODO - South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said Friday he was impressed by Japanese Emperor Hirohito's remark concerning Japan's colonial rule of Korea before and during World War II. "I listened solemnly to the remarks" by the emperor, Chon said in a meeting with Japanese parliamentarians. "I agreed with his remarks which impressed me," Chon was quoted as telling the members of the Japan-South Korea Parliamentarians League who paid a courtesy call on the president at the Akasaka Guesthouse.

In a clear reference to Japan's annexation of Korea from 1910 to 1945, the emperor said during a state banquet Thursday that "an unfortunate past (between Japan and Korea) should not be repeated again." Chon arrived in Tokyo Thursday for the first state visit by a South Korean head of state.

Meanwhile, sources close to the Parliamentarians League said the wives of 40 Japanese lawmakers of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party will visit Seoul next month at the invitation of the South Korean president. During their three-day stay in the country, the Japanese women are scheduled to visit the truce village of Panmunjom and take a look at "invasion tunnels," allegedly dug by North Koreans under the Demilitarized Zone dividing the peninsula.

Communist Envoys Shun Meeting

OW070347 Tokyo KYODO in English 0335 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 7 KYODO -- Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Pavlov, Chinese Ambassador Song Zhiguang and other envoys of communist nations stationed in Tokyo did not appear at a meeting between South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and members of diplomatic corps here Friday morning. The Chinese and Soviet ambassadors were among the ambassadors and envoys in Tokyo of 102 countries invited to the meeting at the state guesthouse where Chon is staying.

A meeting between a visiting foreign leader and members of diplomatic corps is usually hosted by the host country -- Japan in this case. But the Seoul government showed a particularly positive posture toward the diplomatic event, leading to the issuance of invitation letters to the 102 countries. Ambassadors and their wives from 74 countries attended the meeting and exchanged greetings with Chon.

Seoul's positive attitude is regarded as part of its efforts for improving relations with communist countries to help ease tension on the Korean peninsula and bring about success to the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games.

Envoys from 28 communist nations, including East European and other communist nations, were absent from the meeting. A Japanese Foreign Ministry official commented the fact that the communist countries with no diplomatic relations with Seoul were invited to Chon's meeting with diplomats has a significance.

Second Round of Talks

OW070445 Tokyo KYODO in English 0428 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 7 KYODO -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan asserted Friday his country is taking steps to achieve military balance on the tense Korean Peninsula and pursue peace diplomacy to avert war. Despite North Korea's repeated refusal to accept his proposals for sports and academic exchange between the two divided nations, Seoul is seeking peaceful reunification, the visiting South Korean leader said in a 70-minute meeting with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

"It is important to dissuade North Korea from making a wrong judgment," Chon was quoted as telling the Japanese prime minister during their second round of talks. The president noted his government is endeavoring to improve the quality of life and to stabilize the country.

The South Korean leader called on Japan and other Asian neighbors to exercise their respective influences to help ease the tension on the peninsula and asked them to be consistent in their North Korean policies.

During their first round of talks Thursday at the Akasaka State Guesthouse where Chon is staying, the president won an assurance from Nakasone that Tokyo will not change its North Korean policy unless there is major change in situation on the peninsula. The two leaders agreed to focus their Friday morning meeting on situations in the Far East, setting aside bilateral issues such as trade for a series of talks between their Cabinet ministers in the afternoon.

Also present at the second Chon-Nakasone meeting were Foreign Ministers Shintaro Abe and Yi Won-kyong, Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami and Deputy Premier Sin Pyong-hyon and envoys Toshikazu Maeda and Choe Kyong-nok.

Prime Minister Nakasone pointed out the importance of South Korea's continued economic prosperity which he said will help strengthen Seoul's defense capabilities and improve the welfare of the Korean people, a Japanese spokesman said.

In response to Chon's assertion that South Korea aims for peaceful reunification and self-determination, Nakasone voiced Japanese understanding of the South Korean position. The spokesman said Nakasone underscored the need for the Chon government to continue its successful efforts for international understanding of its reunification policy.

The prime minister pledged Japan will play its fair share as "a member of the free world to protect democratic values," in view of its economic power, the spokesman said. Nakasone conveyed to Chon his strong belief that Japan's favorable relationship with China, with which South Korea has no diplomatic ties, is contributing to the easing of the tensions on the Korean peninsula.

At the outset of the meeting, Chon said he was thankful for security measures to protect the presidential party and sorry for the inconvenience those measures are causing to Tokyo residents during his visit. The Japanese police are mobilizing 23,000 police during the president's Tokyo trip Thursday through Saturday, the first by a South Korean head of state.

Nakasone Hosts Luncheon

OW070539 Tokyo KYODO in English 0517 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 7 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone called on South Korea Friday to join Japan in making contributions to peace in Asia and around the world as "members of the free world". In a speech at a luncheon he hosted on behalf of visiting South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, Nakasone stressed the strong political, economic and cultural bonds between Tokyo and Seoul "based upon mature mutual trust and equality."

Following up Emperor Hirohito's reference in his banquet speech Thursday evening to Japan's 35-year colonial rule of Korea, the prime minister said: "There was a period in this century when Japan brought to bear great sufferings upon your country and its people."

"I would like to state here," Nakasone told Chon and other South Korean guests at the luncheon, "that the government and people of Japan feel a deep regret for this error and are determined firmly to warn ourselves for the future."

The 83-year Japanese monarch called the Japanese annexation "an unfortunate past" and said "it should not be repeated again." A Japanese apology was one of the major objectives of President Chon's historic visit to Japan. He arrived in Tokyo Thursday.

Alluding to the tensions on the Korean peninsula and in other parts of the world and the need to ease them, Premier Nakasone asserted that Japan and South Korea have to "strengthen their relations of friendship and cooperation not simply as neighbors, but also from the broader perspective of being members of the free world."

During their first round of talks Thursday afternoon, the Japanese leader urged that diplomatic efforts be made so as not to isolate North Korea from the international community despite last year's Rangoon bombing in which four South Korean Cabinet ministers were killed.

Explaining his January 1983 visit to South Korea immediately after becoming prime minister, Nakasone said he made the trip to build "a new momentum" in Japan-South Korea relations in the belief "there can be no peace and prosperity for Japan without long-term and stable" bilateral relations.

"Long-term prosperity and stability" between the two countries will only be possible, the premier said, when the two Asian countries can strengthen friendship and respect as "equal and independent sovereign states." He also expressed Japan's respect "for the unfailing contributions" some 675,000 Korean residents in Japan have made to Japanese society, but stopped short of mentioning any step to improve their legal status.

As in the first round of summit talks, Nakasone hailed South Korea's decision to host the 1988 Olympics in Seoul as "eloquent testimony" to that country's international status.

Nakasone Comments on Meeting

OW071041 Tokyo KYODO in English 1025 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 7 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Friday dismissed charges that the current visit to Japan by South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan was aimed at strengthening military relations between Japan and South Korea. Tensions on the Korean peninsula remained high and military buildup by the Soviet Union in the Far East is a reality, Nakasone told reporters in commenting on his talks with the president. "But no agreement was reached (during the talks) on the matter of how the two countries will cope with the Soviet military buildup," Nakasone said.

The Soviet Union, through its official media, has denounced Chon's Japan visit, saying it would help form what it calls a "military alliance" among Tokyo, Seoul and Washington.

Nakasone also said he and Chon discussed the Korean situation only from the viewpoint that a peaceful reunification of the peninsula would affect peace in Asia and the entire world. Nakasone said he had told Chon that Japan will make efforts to create a favorable international climate in support of Seoul's position in seeking reunification through peaceful talks.

Asked for his comment on achievements made through Chon's visit, Nakasone said the visit has brought a new epoch in Japan-South Korea relations. The visit has provided an occasion for the two nations to deepen friendship and good neighborliness for the future, said the prime minister.

Chon's Luncheon Remarks

SK070835 Seoul YONHAP in English 0710 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 7 (OANA-YLNHAP) -- The following are excerpts from the remarks made Friday by President Chon Tu-hwan at a luncheon hosted by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone:

"As a consequence of our proximity, we have had a history of good neighborliness, helping each other and sharing friendship. However, for the very same reason, we have experienced unhappy episodes during which relations deteriorated, culminating in one side being harmed by the other. It is a fact that the lees of the bitter past remained, and constituted a barrier to opening our minds and the joining of our hands.

"I am of the belief that the future of our neighborly relationship wholly depends upon our will and endeavors. Whether we will be able to take advantage of our closeness and build a future of hope depends on the wisdom of the leaders of the two countries and the hearts of the two peoples. With such a conviction, I came here with a view to drawing up with Japan's leaders a blueprint for the future of our two nations.

"Our two countries are now building a new era, helping each other with minds wide open and marching hand in hand for peace and prosperity. Our endeavors toward these ends have been greatly accelerated since Prime Minister Nakasone's assumption of his high office. Your Excellency's historic visit to the Republic of Korea in January last year marked an epoch-making milestone in the annals of our two countries. It further laid a firm foundation for friendship and goodwill between our two peoples.

"I sincerely hope that my present visit will prove to be a turning point in building a solid partnership of genuine understanding and mutual support on the basis of friendship and goodwill.

"We of the Republic of Korea are making every effort to bring about the peaceful reunification of our country while maintaining our historic, national identity and legitimacy in the spirit of self-help and self-reliance. My proposal for an exchange of visits and meetings between the highest authorities of South and North Korea and the subsequent efforts for its realization are based on my fervent wishes to reunify Korea by peaceful and democratic means, without external interference.

"In this regard, I wish to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation to the Japanese Government and people for having shown a deep understanding of our position and for having rendered us active support.

"I would also like to say that we are going to host the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, which will be grand festivities for world peace and friendship. I am of the view that the 1988 Seoul Olympics, in particular, is especially significant in that, following the Tokyo Olympics, this international sports pageant is being held in Asia for the second time. This embodies the hope and pride of all developing countries of the world as well as the honor of the Republic of Korea itself. We are doing our utmost to be prepared for the Seoul Olympics in an effort to make the event the consummate embodiment of our desire for peace and reconciliation.

"I share the belief with you that today's world is one of interdependence. In such an age, it behooves us, above all, to promote friendship and cooperation among neighboring countries. I am confident that our two nations will be able to inaugurate a new Pacific era by further promoting regional peace, stability and prosperity in the spirit of equality and mutual respect. "An era of good neighborliness and partnership, in its true sense, aiming at peace and prosperity, is unfolding before our two nations. I wish to express my strong hope that we, as proud exponents of the Pacific era, will march forward together by joining hands in partnership to guide the current of world history."

Chon Receives Lawmakers

SK070311 Seoul YONHAP in English 0308 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 7 (OANA YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan received 23 Japanese members of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarian's Union Friday, including President Ken Yasui, at the state guest house for an informal discussion.

Chon praised them for their efforts by saying "thanks to your devotion to improve friendship and cooperation between Korea and Japan, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone could visit Korea and I also could visit Japan." Five Korean members of the union including President Yi Chae-hyong, attended the meeting.

Chon began his three-day official visit to Japan Thursday. It is the first official visit since the establishment of the South Korean Government.

Chon Speaks to Korean Residents

SK070907 Seoul YONHAP in English 0857 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 7 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan said Friday the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, the long cherished hope of the nation, "will not remain a mere wish for long, but will become a reality in the not too distant future." Chon said that although his efforts for that end have produced no significant progress so far due to North Korea's intransigence, the enhancement of the national strength of South Korea "will certainly bring about more quickly the day when the North Korean side will have to respond to our call for dialogue." He was speaking before a group of representatives of Korean residents in Japan during a reception he hosted for them at the state guest house.

Noting that it was painful to see that the tragedy of territorial division has affected even the Korean residents in Japan, dividing them into the pro-Seoul "mindan" and pro-Pyongyang "Chochongnyon," the president said "This problem will also be resolved as we work for the reunification of the country." Praising them for having played an important and valuable role in promoting overall friendly relations between Korea and Japan, Chon asked the Korean compatriots to "double your efforts in the future in playing the role of a bridge of friendship between the two nations."

Chon on Reunification Talks

OW071301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 7 KYODO -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan hinted at the possibility Friday that he and North Korean President Kim Il-song could meet in Tokyo for talks to discuss the future of the Korean peninsula. "I hope negotiations (between the highest authorities of the divided Koreas) can be held in Tokyo," President Chon said in an address at a reception held in his honor at the state guesthouse.

Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said they had not been notified of the idea beforehand, adding there is only a remote chance of a Chon-Kim meeting in the Japanese capital. Japan has no diplomatic relations with North Korea.

The idea of a North-South Korean summit meeting has been proposed by President Chon on several occasions in the past, but has been regularly rejected by the communist government in Pyongyang.

North Korea favors tripartite talks between the two Koreas and the United States. Chon is currently visiting Japan as a state guest. The reception was hosted by South Korean Ambassador to Tokyo Choe Kyong-nok.

Chon Addresses Journalists

OW071245 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0800 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Speech by ROK President Chon Tu-hwan at 7 September press conference for Japanese journalists at the Akasaka State Guesthouse in Tokyo, in Korean, followed by passage-by-passage Japanese translation -- live]

[Text] How are you? I am happy to have this opportunity to have a dialogue with you Japanese journalists. As the ROK head of state who has made the first formal visit in the 2,000-year history of the two countries' relations, I cannot repress my deep emotion as I think of our past and future.

Our two countries were born close neighbors -- closer to each other than to any others on earth -- when the earth was still young in its formation. Since then, they have lived together, witnessing the history of good-neighborliness and an unfortunate past as well. It is impossible to change the neighborly relations of the two countries and this is destiny. It is also providence under which people in the present age and their descendants in the two countries should live forever. I believe that it is the historic mission of our present generation to turn this destiny into an everlasting foundation for cooperation and prosperity.

Our two countries are allies in believing in the value of liberal democracy. At the same time, they are partners advancing toward the 21st century when the Asia and Pacific region will play a leading role in world history.

I am convinced that our two countries have now reached a historic point where they can no longer ignore the current demand that they join hands anew and cultivate their bright future. I believe that the two countries should transcend the past and open a new chapter in the fresh era of partnership through trust and cooperation. I have come here with this conviction. I have become confident that a new history of good-neighborliness, lasting 1,000 years, is now going to start on the basis of mutual respect, trust, and mutual aid.

The meeting with the emperor and the two rounds of talks with Prime Minister Nakasone have inspired this conviction. When neighbors become friendly, it enriches and eases the minds of all townsfolk and villagers and this will eventually lead to building villages and towns where it is nice to live. In this sense, I am confident that mutually reciprocal, good-neighborly relations between our two countries will provide a firm foundation for peace and stability not only in our region but also in the world community.

In the face of the cordial welcome extended to my wife and me and to our party, I have personally felt the friendliness of the Japanese Government and people. I have also been impressed by Japan's willpower and dynamism, which have led it to today's prosperity. However, I am sorry that I cannot visit historic and cultural spots and tour your whole country to find the secret of your success and development. Nevertheless, I am very glad that I am now able to return to my country after confirming the firm relations of our two countries at present and in the future.

Economic Minister Meets Komoto

OW070407 Tokyo KYODO in English 0338 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 7 KYODO -- Visiting South Korean Deputy Prime Minister Sin Pyong-hyon asked Japan to pay more attention to developing countries in cutting import tariffs and expanding preferential import quotas for their exports to help reduce their big trade imbalances in favor of Japan, Japanese officials said Friday.

Sin, also economic planning minister, made the request at a meeting with Japan's Chief Economic Planner Toshio Komoto. Sin is accompanying South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, who is making a state visit to Japan.

Komoto said Japan fully recognizes the request, adding the government is expected to reach a conclusion on the matter "in a not so distant future," the officials said.

They quoted Sin as seeking Tokyo's "forward-looking" attitude toward the controversial issue of technology transfer by Japanese corporations to their South Korean counterparts, despite Japanese fears of boomerang effects.

Komoto said expansion of the two economies is greatly beneficial to both countries and Japan is willing to cooperate in the development of the South Korean economy, they said. The two ministers then agreed to maintain free trade principles and endeavor to prevent trade protectionism.

Sin said South Korea achieved an annual real economic growth rate of 8.4 percent in the January-June period and its exports rose 25 percent in the half-year period over a year ago, the officials said.

OPPOSITION PARTIES DIVIDED ON EMPEROR'S REMARKS

OW061411 Tokyo KYODO in English 1328 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO -- Japanese opposition parties are sharply divided on how they look at Emperor Hirohito's remark concerning Japan's colonial rule of Korea, expressed during the banquet he hosted Thursday in honor of South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan.

While the three moderate opposition parties -- Komeito, the Democratic Socialist Party and the United Social Democratic Party -- regard the imperial remark as "reasonable," a senior official of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) said the emperor should have extended his personal regrets for Japan's 1910-45 annexation of Korea to the entire Korean peninsula, including the communist North. Japan made another error toward Korea by expressing regrets in the form of an imperial address, another JSP official said.

The Japan Communist Party charged that the emperor's address amounted to an eulogy for the government of President Chon, who is denounced by communists as a military dictator. In the palace banquet address, the emperor called Japan's 35-year military rule of Korea "indeed regrettable" and said "the unfortunate past should not be repeated again."

ROK LAWMAKER MEETS WITH FORMER PRIME MINISTERS

SK060223 Seoul YONHAP in English 0217 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean President of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarian's Union, Rep. Yi Chae-hyong, met Wednesday with former Japanese Prime Ministers Kakuei Tanaka, Takeo Hukuda, and Zenko Suzuki to exchange views on bilateral matters. During the meeting, Yi thanked them for preparations by the ruling Japanese Free Democratic Party for the welcoming of South Korean president Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan. The party has formed a welcoming executive committee for the visit. The former prime ministers replied by paying their respects to the stable economic development Korea has shown. The ruling party will try continuously to cooperate with Korea, they added.

DFAA HEAD VISITS OKINAWA, COMMENTS ON ACMI

OW050657 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese 5 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Text] Defense Facilities Administration Agency [DFAA] Director Sassa, currently visiting Okinawa to inspect military bases for the first time since he assumed office, held a press conference at the DFAA Naha office on the afternoon of 4 September, and gave his impressions of his tour of U.S. bases and defense facilities in the prefecture, as well as on future measures to deal with various problems facing bases.

At one point, the director referred to the ACMI (air combat maneuvering instrumentation) plan, for which the U.S. military has requested additional airspace, and expressed the view that "a final agreement (on the required airspace) will be reached at a Japan-U.S. joint committee session by the end of this year." On U.S. military plans to use four dams in the Northern Training Area, which represent major water sources for local residents, in future military maneuvers, he made it clear that the DFAA will approve the use of the dams. He said: "We will offer facilities for the three types of exercises including the exercise using small vessels in accordance with the Status of Forces Agreement."

Director Sassa, giving his impressions of the tour at the beginning of the press conference, said: "Military bases on Okinawa account for 18.9 percent of the total area of bases in Japan. Approximately 75 percent of facilities for the exclusive use of U.S. forces is located on Okinawa. This is a heavy burden for residents of this prefecture. I will, with all sincerity, press for relocation (consolidation and curtailment) and various compensation to be carried out as a matter of national obligation."

In reference to the status of Naha military port and Ie-Shima auxiliary airfield, which have not yet been returned to Japanese administration -- despite the joint committee agreement on their return -- because of the unavailability of substitute locations, the DFAA director disclosed "We have no prospective substitute sites for the relocations as yet." However, he added, "We will make efforts for their early return."

Concerning the ACMI plan, Director Sassa said "We are conducting surveys, including one for compensation to local fishermen," before offering a trapezoid airspace (approximately 4,000 square kilo meters) northeast of the main island of Okinawa and east of Okinoerabu Island. "The Japan-U.S. joint committee will make a final decision" by the end of the year, he said. Referring to the impact on commercial flights, he added that operationally and technically, it is possible to ensure the safety of commercial flights."

Commenting on U.S. Marine Corps exercise plans involving the four dams -- Fukuchi, Shinkawa, Awa, and Fukugawa -- he said that "the U.S. forces will be allowed to use the dams in accordance with Paragraph 4-b of Article 2 of the Status of Forces Agreement (and as stated in the 15 May memorandum)." The director referred to the three types of exercises -- 1) exercise involving boats, rafts, and small vessels, 2) water-purifying exercise and 3) fire extinguishing drills using helicopters -- as proposed at a meeting of the tripartite liaison council (comprising prefectoral, DFAA, and U.S. military representatives) held in November last year, saying that "the U.S. forces are also paying maximum concern to the preservation of water quality, and we will approve their use of the dams."

The DFAA director also commented on the relocation of the Camp Schwab exercise ground, where bullet-ricocheting incidents have successively been reported, and the Yomitan auxiliary airfield, which has been plagued with problems caused by parachuting exercises, saying "It is difficult to find substitute facilities under the present circumstances. Therefore, we have no plan to ask the U.S. side to relocate."

TOYOTA ABANDONS JOINT VENTURE PLAN IN TAIWAN

OW061431 Tokyo KYODO in English 1251 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Nagoya, Sept. 6 KYODO -- Toyota Motor Corp., Japan's biggest automaker, Thursday said it had to abandon a project to form a joint venture in Taiwan for passenger car production.

Toyota President Shoichiro Toyoda said his firm has sought in vain an extension of the September 4 deadline for establishment of the joint venture. The deadline had been twice extended in the past.

The joint venture plan, started when Taiwan chose Toyota as its partner in December 1982, collapsed as Toyota and the Taiwanese authorities failed to narrow their differences over Taipei's "three conditions" for the joint venture. Toyota beat its rival Nissan Motor Co. in winning Taiwan's designation as its partner in the project calling for eventual production of 300,000 passenger cars a year.

The conditions called for exporting half the output, fixing the ratio of locally procured auto parts at 70 percent initially to be raised to 90 percent in five years, and transferring Toyota's advanced carmaking techniques to Taiwan.

Taiwan asked for Toyota's firm commitment to the three conditions. But Toyota asserted that what should first be done is to foster peripheral industries, although it promised efforts to meet the conditions.

President Toyoda said the collapse of the joint venture plan would in no way obstruct his firm's global strategy of producing 10 percent of the world car output. But industry sources said Toyota's plan to use Taiwan as a supply base of cars and parts for Southeast Asia has suffered a serious setback. Moreover, they said, this will also affect Japan's relations with Taiwan in the field of industrial cooperation.

The joint venture plan in Taiwan has been regarded as one of the two pillars of Toyota's world strategy, the other being its joint project in the United States with General Motors Corp. (GM).

Toyoda said he does not think his firm's cooperation in Taiwan's industrial development will be adversely affected. Rather, he said, talks over the project have served to deepen mutual understanding. The collapse of the joint venture project will have no unfavorable effect, either, on Toyota's plan to cooperate in the planned automobile production in Southeast Asian nations, such as Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia, he said.

Gentaro Tsuji, Toyota's vice president, said his firm intends to cooperate in the development of Taiwan's auto industry in some way or other, although he said there is no firm plan as yet. As a possible example, he referred to assistance for development of the auto parts industry.

BRIEFS

POLYESTER PLANT IN PRC -- Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO -- What is claimed to be the world's largest polyester fiber manufacturing plant, built by Kanebo Co. and three other Japanese companies, has started operation outside of Shanghai, China, Japanese company officials said Thursday. The factory has a daily capacity of 600 tons of polymerized chips, equal to 65 percent of Japan's total daily capacity, they said. It was completed by Kanebo, Hitachi Ltd., Marubeni Corp. and Toko Bussan Co. under a 16 billion yen (65 million dollars) contract concluded in 1978 with the China National Technical Import Corporation. Half the output will be processed into polyester staple at the Shanghai plant with the remainder to be supplied for processing at other local plants, the officials added. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0707 GMT 6 Sep 84 OW]

NODONG SINMUN ON CHON'S VISIT TO JAPAN

SK060257 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0937 GMT 5 Sep 84

[NODONG SINMUN 5 September article: "Tripartite Peace Talks or Three-Way Military Ties?"]

[Text] At present, two contradictory lines are actually confronting each other over the issue of the Korean peninsula, over which the dark clouds of a new nuclear war are hanging. People point out that this confrontation is between our line of tripartite peace talks and the South Korean puppets' line of three-way military ties, which is being pursued in conjunction with their masters.

The puppet Chon Tu-hwan's tour of Japan brings into bolder relief the confrontation between the line of tripartite peace talks and that of three-way military ties. One of the important aims of Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan is to round off the formation of a U.S.-Japan-South Korea three-way military alliance by strengthening military ties with Japan.

The formation of a tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea has been pushed ahead for a long time in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy. In particular, with the visit of the Japanese prime minister to South Korea in January, the maneuvers to form such an alliance last year, entered a graver stage. While in South Korea, the Japanese prime minister discussed with the Chon Tu-hwan clique the issue strengthening the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite security cooperation system and promised to offer South Korea \$4 billion in loans, practical military assistance. Thus, the military ties between the Japanese militarists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique were further accelerated.

Since then, arrogant remarks about using the territorial waters and airspace of our country as the stage of their military activities have been openly put forth by the Japanese militarists. A plan of joint military activities between the Japanese Self-Defense Forces [JSDF] and the South Korean puppet army was drafted and even joint military exercises were staged.

It is as clear as day that the formation of a three-way military alliance of the United States, Japan, and South Korea, which is now being rapidly stepped up under the back-stage manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, will reach its final stage by the puppet Chon Tu-hwan's tour of Japan.

The tripartite military alliance will not only open the way for overseas dispatch of the JSDF including their infiltration into the South Korean peninsula, but also provide a legal ground for the South Korean puppet army to advance into the Asian-Pacific region. This is part of the U.S. war strategy in Asia.

The formation of a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance, an aggressive military bloc similar to made in the Far East, is not only a grave threat to peace on the Korean peninsula and in Asia but also a grave challenge to the Korean people who are aspiring for peace and the peaceful reunification of the nation.

In particular, the emergence of a new military bloc, such as the tripartite military alliance, is extremely dangerous in view of the current situation on the Korean peninsula where tensions are being extremely aggravated because of the U.S. imperialists' reckless policy of showdown.

Today, the Korean peninsula stands at the cross-roads of war or peace. Following the declaration of the United States that the Korean peninsula is a test ground of showdown for the eighties, troop reinforcement and arms buildup are being strengthened unprecedentedly in South Korea. In addition to the already deployed numerous nuclear weapons deployment of even medium-range nuclear missiles whose range is far beyond the Korean boundary is foreseen.

The atmosphere of a hot war is constantly being stirred up in South Korea which has turned into a nuclear powder magazine of the United States and frenzied war rackets, including the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, which can be turned into an actual war at any moment are being staged one after another.

The formation of the tripartite military alliance will lead the situation on the Korean peninsula, which is gradually approaching to a new war, to a more dangerous one. If a tripartite military alliance were to be formed and were to break out again in Korea, it would not end within the Korean peninsula but rapidly expand to a war of worldwide scale.

The development of such a situation which will bring irretrievable disasters is opposed by the Japanese people, not to speak of all the Korean people and the Asian people.

Therefore, South Korean people from all walks of life, broad sectors in Japan, and the world's progressive people are waging strong struggles against the puppet Chon Tu-hwan's junket to Japan.

The questions concerning Korea and Asia should be solved in accordance with the interest and the will of the peoples of Korea and Asia who are the masters. We should not allow the situation of this region to be controlled by the United States, which is several thousands miles away across the ocean, and should not allow a new military bloc to appear in the Far East in the interest of the United States.

There is no reason why the peoples of Korea, Asia, and the world should be victimized by the U.S. nuclear strategy, and suffer various disasters.

Today, it is a vital demand of our nation and a pressing task for achieving peace in Asia to lead the developments on the Korean peninsula to the road of peace. Our tripartite talks proposal of last January is a new epochal one designed to fulfill such a national duty and mission to safeguard peace. Our tripartite talks proposal is one of epochal significance in solving the Korean question not by means of war but in a peaceful way through dialogue and negotiation. It is a peace program envisaging practical measures for removing the tensions from the Korean peninsula and eliminating the danger of war there.

Therefore, as soon as this proposal was announced, it aroused great repercussions among the people at home and abroad. Even today, it is enjoying absolute support and sympathy from the governments, parliaments, political parties, and public organizations of many nations of the world.

Our tripartite talks proposal and the U.S.-Japan-South Korea three-way military ties represent two contradictory positions and lines, one the position of pursuing the common aspiration of mankind and the other running counter to the times, and one the position of advancing the situation in Korea and in Asia along the road of peace and the other leading the situation to the road of war. This is a reflection of the confrontation between the line of peace and the line of war and a reflection of the confrontation between the line of reunification and the line of division, the line of national independence and the line of dependence upon foreign forces.

The tripartite talks proposal is aimed at removing the confrontation between the North and the South and achieving national unity and reunification. On the other hand, the three-way military ties seek permanent division for making South Korea a community of common destiny with the United States and Japan and further separating the North and the South which should be reunified. The tripartite talks proposal seeks national independence and genuine national self-determination, rejecting occupation of our country by outside forces and domination by them, but the three-way military ties pursues the line of nation-selling treachery, sacrificing the fellow countrymen for outside forces while playing into other's hands, without chuche.

Today, we face such questions as whether we will open a new phase of peace and easing of tensions in Korea and in the Far East through tripartite talks or whether we will run along the road of global nuclear war through three-way military ties, and whether we will safeguard the national sovereignty and national interest, opening the road of reunification through tripartite peace talks, or whether we will leave the nation to the hands of outside forces as their toy through three-way military ties, laying even higher barriers to division.

Choosing one of these lines in the face of such serious questions is a factor distinguishing genuine defenders of peace from warmongers patriots from nation sellers.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is visiting Japan this time to further perfect the tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan, and South Korea. This clearly shows that they are vicious warmongers and splittists and dirty traitors who do not hesitate to impose any disasters and disgrace upon the fellow countrymen to serve foreign forces faithfully.

This also shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring's raving about the so-called policy of peace and its gibberish about dialogue and reunification are nothing more than a trickery aimed at misleading public opinion at home and abroad and concealing its ugly nature as a warmonger, splittist, and traitor.

As the Chon Tu-hwan ring, along with the foreign forces, increasingly seeks the criminal line of war, division, and nation-selling acts against the compatriots, its self-destruction will be further accelerated. The Chon Tu-hwan ring must clearly know this.

If the Chon Tu-hwan ring intensifies the collusion for a triangular military alliance and offers the sacred land of the fatherland as a site of nuclear war for others by really making a nation-selling junket, this treacherous crime will never be pardoned, and will be the subject of the curses and denunciations of the nation generation after generation.

In accordance with the unanimous demand of South Korean youths, students, and people of broad strata, the Chon Tu-hwan ring must cancel its nation-selling junket to Japan, immediately halt the schemes to form a triangular military alliance, and respond to the proposal for tripartite peace talks.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique's junket to Japan is in accordance with U.S. directions and scenarios. By forming the triangular military alliance, the U.S. imperialists today are trying to implement the aggressive strategy against Asia. The Japanese militarists, too, by supporting the U.S. policy of strength, are trying to take the road of overseas expansion again. However, their wild ambition is a daydream which can never be realized.

The current era is one of independence. Accordingly policy of strength will never work. If there is an attempt to threaten and control others with strength, guns will certainly be fired against one another [pulpiko matpuljili ironajianulsu opsulgosida].

If the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists further intensify collusion for a triangular military alliance and really take the road of war on the Korean peninsula, the American people, along with the Korean people, will suffer too, and the Japanese people will again suffer a nuclear catastrophe.

The U.S. authorities must look squarely at the changed reality of the new era, abandon the reckless policy of strength which will bring about their own destruction and have destructive consequences even for the American people, halt efforts to form a triangular military alliance, which will impose the disaster of war on Korea and Asia, and respond to our proposal for tripartite peace talks at an early date.

The Japanese authorities, remembering from the bitter lesson of history, their shameful defeat in the aggression against Korea and other Asian countries, must discontinue the schemes to strengthen the triangular military alliance, cancel Chon Tu-hwan's junket to Japan, and not hamper the realization of our proposal for tripartite talks.

Today, what our nation urgently needs are peace, reunification, and sovereignty of the nation. The Korean people must not suffer calamities because of another's strategy of war. At the same time, they should not be victimized by nuclear war caused by foreign forces. We can never tolerate the South Korean people, who must share destinies with the compatriots of the same blood in the North, becoming members of the body of common destiny with the overseas U.S. and Japanese aggressors, and half of the country being increasingly turned into a dual colony of foreign forces.

If they are truly concerned about the destiny of the country and the future of the nation, all Korean people must reject the triangular military alliance, which will inflict enormous disasters and humiliation to our people, and strongly oppose traitor Chon Tu-hwan's junket to Japan, aimed at further accelerating such an alliance.

COMMENTARY DENOUNCES AKAHATA OVER SHIP INCIDENT

SK070019 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2230 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA) -- As regards the Japanese Ship "Yachiyo-Maru No 36" incident, the organ of the Japan Communist Party, AKAHATA, outrageously carped on the DPRK, fundamentally denied the military boundary of the DPRK and reversed the character of the grave infringement of the Japanese ship on the DPRK sovereignty as if it were an illegal gun-firing of the DPRK. NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed commentary denouncing this.

The full text of the commentary titles "We Can Allow No One To Slander Our National Sovereignty" is as follows:

As regards the illegal intrusion of the Japanese ship "Yachiyo-Maru No. 36" into the military boundary of the DPRK some time ago, the director of the International Department of the Japan Communist Party published what he termed his party's "view" in AKAHATA on the waters and branding the measure taken by the DPRK towards this ship as an illegal act either in view of international law or humanitarianism.

In this connection, NODONG SINMUN August 6 ran a commentary titled "Who Does the 'View' Speak For?" In reply to this commentary, AKAHATA August 16 carried an article titled "Self-Expression of the Stand Ignoring Humanitarianism and International Law." The organ of the Japan Communist Party, AKAHATA, outrageously branding the NODONG SINMUN commentary as "dangerous argument of 'marine military boundary','" "argument to justify gun-firing making little of human life," "egotism and hegemonism," and so on, radically denied the military boundary of the DPRK, reversed the character of the grave infringement of the Japanese ship on the sovereignty of the DPRK as if it were an illegal gun-firing of the DPRK and even attached an unwarranted political label to our correct criticism.

AKAHATA carried an article on its own view in its Sunday issue, August 26.

The Japan Communist Party is calling at fishery organizations to inform them of its "view" expressed in AKAHATA and slandering our self-defensive measure toward the Japanese ship which illegally intruded into our military boundary as an "illegal and unpardonable act."

The "view" of the Japan Communist Party outrageously distorts our just measure and principled stand and reverses black and white. We cannot but answer this.

AKAHATA is approaching the problem of our military boundary with an irresponsible formal logic. The military boundary set by us is a problem belonging to the independent rights of our republic. Proceeding from the demand of the situation prevailing in our country, we defined the military boundary on the waters within 200 miles off our shore to defend the sovereignty and security of the DPRK.

The situation in our country has been very strained due to the aggressive and belligerent moves of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppet clique against our republic. Our security in the sea is exposed to a constant threat. This is well illustrated by the intrusion of the South Korean puppet clique's "escort boat No. 56" and the U.S. imperialists' armed spy ship "Pueblo" and continued intrusions of other spy ships of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

It is a legitimate exercise of national sovereignty and just self-defensive measure that our republic has set the military boundary. The situation clearly shows that the setting of the military boundary is vital for us. It does not hold water to brand our measure as "unilateral and unacceptable one." It is clear to everyone that others' approval or recognition is not needed for the exercise of one's sovereignty. The talk about "unilateral and unacceptable measure" is a useless interference in our internal affairs.

In the international arena, too, it is a definite usage for a country to exercise its sovereignty for its independence and security and take independent measures for its national interest. Many countries of the world set various forms of prohibited and limited districts including "military boundary," "security waters," "blocked district" and "no sailing district" to defend their security and national interests.

It is strange to try to prove the "unjustness" of the setting of our military boundary, claiming that it is an "arbitrary act" without precedent. In view of international law, it is clear that our measure is a just exercise of our right to self-defence.

After we set the military boundary, we explained to the fishery organizations concerned of Japan why we had set the military boundary and noticed them of the points that Japanese fishing boats should observe while fishing within our economic waters, respecting the interests and conveniences of the Japanese fishermen. The Japanese side fully accepted and understood it. The Japan Communist Party may know of this. The Japan Communist Party's attempt to attach the label of "unjustness" to the military boundary is as good as claiming that we should watch with folded arms those who commit hostile and aggressive acts and pose military threats to our republic.

This is indeed a dangerous view. AKAHATA alleged that our setting the military boundary and exercising sovereignty might result in "allowing a powerful country to set military sphere at will." This is an abstract logic divorced from reality. The situation is quite the contrary.

The United States has occupied a half of our country for nearly 40 years, imposing division upon us, turning South Korea into a colony and military base and acting the master there. The U.S. imperialists try to strengthen their military domination over South Korea, Japan and other parts of East Asia and step up new war preparations against our republic, massing huge aggression forces in this region. They scheme to realise an "epoch of the Pacific" in which the United States decides on everything.

The Japanese reactionaries are reviving their old dream of "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere," taking active part in the U.S. imperialists' Korean and Asian strategy, and promoting "study of the Korean peninsula in case of emergency" and "operation plan for blockade of the Korean strait" in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and hatching a plot to send the Japanese forces to the Korean front. The central commanding office called "Supreme Headquarters" today aimed at a Korean war is watching every second the military situation on the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. imperialists, Japanese reactionaries and South Korean puppets are strengthening their military ties and hastening to form a three-way military alliance, a collective war organization against our republic and other countries. Are such moves of the imperialists for military control on East Asia attributable to our setting the military boundary, or to the original robber-like aggressive designs and war policy of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges? It is clear to everyone that they are attributable to the latter.

It is advisable for anyone to refrain from acting as if he had an all-purpose yardstick distinguishing right and wrong in international events and arbitrarily interfering in the problem of other's sovereignty as valuable as its life.

The imperialist moves of aggression and war against our republic are being intensified day by day. This critical situation tells how timely and just our setting the military boundary was.

AKAHATA termed the NODONG SINMUN commentary an "argument to justify gun-firing making little of human life." This is an intolerable distortion of the truth of the incident.

As for the incident of "Yachiyo-Maru No. 36," it was a grave criminal incident which happened as this Japanese ship illegally trespassed on our military boundary in wanton violation of our sovereignty. The crewmen of the ship clearly admitted it. But, AKAHATA labelled this incident as an "incident killing a man by firing at an unarmed fishing boat." This was aimed at concealing the criminal nature of the incident which took place because "Yachiyo-Maru No. 36" intruded into the military boundary of the DPRK and slandering others, blind to the details of the incident.

The telegram of the Red Cross Society of our country to the Japan Red Cross Society dated July 31, 1984, clearly explains how our naval patrol craft fired at the Japanese ship and why the master of the ship died. It is an inviolable right of a sovereign state to control an unidentified ship which illegally intrudes into the waters of its military boundary. If the Japanese ship had not illegally intruded into our military boundary, and if it meekly complied with our control even after it had intruded into it by mistake, nothing would have happened. The master of the Japanese ship did not comply with our call to stop and strangely attempted to flee after bumping the ship against our naval patrol craft. Since our craft could not confirm whether the ship was an armed ship of the enemy or an unarmed fishing boat, it had no alternative but to fire warning shots, threatening shots and the master of the ship was unfortunately shot by accident.

It was not once or twice that Japanese fishing boats have illegally intruded into our military boundary, even up to our territorial waters. Each time we seized them, but treated them well, sent them back soon along with their boats and, if there were wounded ones, gave them medical treatment until they got well. Besides, when Japanese fishing boats asked for protection from typhoons on the East Sea of Korea, we provided them with all conveniences and ensured their personal safety. We did so for friendship between the Korean and Japanese peoples and taking into account the living conditions of poor Japanese fishermen.

But, AKAHATA remaining indifferent to this fact, hurled slanders on us, claiming that the master of the ship was killed by deliberate firing of our naval patrol craft and branding it as "ignorance of human life," "inhumanity," "violation of international law" and the like. "Ignorance of human life" is a groundless assertion which has nothing to do with us. What does AKAHATA seek by attaching such outrageous labels to us and impairing our image? We cannot but ask that.

AKAHATA said Japanese authorities and nothing to do with this incident that occurred within the DPRK military boundary and we used "despicable logic" imputing the blame for the incident to Japanese authorities. This is a far-fetched sophism contrary to the fact.

Japanese authorities failed to take thorough measures to prevent Japanese fishing boats from illegally intruding into the economic waters of our country. And they are hindering the signing of a fishery agreement that would ensure "peaceful work" of Japanese fishermen.

Accordingly, the illegal intrusion of a Japanese fishing boat took place and an unfortunate accident happened. That is why we said Japanese authorities are to blame for the incident. How can this be a "despicable logic imputing the blame to others"? The logic of AKAHATA is, in the long run, one for beautifying the hostile policy of Japanese authorities towards the DPRK.

AKAHATA claims that the Japan Communist Party is "the only political party fighting against the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionary forces from a genuine progressive stand" in Japan. But, its stand and view as regards "Yachiyo-Maru No 36" incident is not in its accord. So, NODONG SINMUN commented on the unjust view of the director of the International Department of the Japan Communist Party in its commentary dated August 6.

As to this, AKAHATA got angry and hurled insulting slanders on us, branding it as "abuses" and "outrageous claim" and, not content with this, tried to label "ignorance of human life," "egotism" and "hegemonism" to us. Furthermore, it tried to create an impression that we are "interventionist." We are not going to comment on this further.

AKAHATA can never reverse right and wrong. By so doing, it cannot defend the genuine interests of the Japanese fishermen. No one can slander our just self-defensive measure of setting the military boundary. The military boundary is not a pending issue or matter of argument. No matter what others may say, we will continue to firmly defend our sovereignty.

SOUTH ARRESTS STUDENTS OPPOSING CHON'S VISIT

SK070815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique arrested more than 150 students who had participated in a demonstration in Seoul against the traitor's Japan trip, according to a KYODO report from Seoul.

The fascist clique is retaliating on them after they waged a demonstration at Songgyungwan University on September 4 and burnt the traitor and the Japanese "emperor" in effigy in protest against the treacherous Japan trip of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and they also participated in raiding the branch of the Japan Airlines and the "office of national assemblyman of the Democratic Justice Party."

GOVERNMENT SEES HIROHITO'S REGRET AS SINCERE

SK070151 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] The Korean Government interpreted Japanese Emperor Hirohito's expression of "regret" over the Japanese 35-year colonial rule of Korea as showing "sincere repentance." "The statement created an important index with which the two countries can head for a bright future," a senior government official said. Reacting swiftly to the emperor's remarks which earlier triggered hot debate and speculation in Korea, the official said that he was convinced "the spirit of repentance will be embodied in the future history to be shared by Korea and Japan." "It is significant that the emperor expressed repentance for past deeds in a face-to-face meeting with the Korean head of state," the official said. The demonstration of repentance stemmed from the necessity for the two countries to cultivate the future based on the reflexion of the past, the official added.

Other officials meanwhile said that the government accepted the emperor's remarks as a "wholehearted apology for the past history shared by Korea and Japan." Stressing that the emperor is a "symbol of Japan," they attached a great significance to the fact that the 83-year-old emperor, who reigned over Korea during the colonial period, expressed his repentance in the most sincere and profound term ever. Hirohito referred to the war between the United States and Japan during World War II as "the most unfortunate war which I deeply deplore," when he met the then U.S. President Gerald Ford in the United States in 1975. And in 1978, he told Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping, "there was a period of unfortunate events in the long history of relations between China and Japan...."

According to the officials, the government "welcomed" Hirohito's comments on the Koreans' contribution to Japan's nation-building in the sixth and seventh centuries as "a right recognition of the history of exchanges between the two countries." In particular, Hirohito's pledges not to repeat the "unhappy past" could be seen as "Japan's solemn determination to head for the future based on the self-retrospection," an official said. Officials said that the Japanese emperor tried to draw a picture of future relations between the two neighboring countries by saying he hoped President Chon Tu-hwan's Japan visit might contribute to the development and strengthening of the bilateral relations. They also called attention to Hirohito's remarks that the world community highly valued Korea's bright development in all fields under the leadership of President Chon. The officials noted that Hirohito cast a bright perspective on the binational relations by touching on the future successful staging of the '88 Olympic Games in Seoul.

Political Parties' Reactions

SK070301 Seoul YONHAP in English 0249 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Seoul, Sept. 7 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korea's major political parties differed Thursday night in assessing Japanese Emperor Hirohito's statement on past wrongs committed by Imperial Japan on the Korean peninsula. Commenting on Hirohito's statement, the ruling Democratic Justice Party said that the Japanese emperor's statement on an unfortunate past can be construed as a true apology to the Korean people.

While hosting a state dinner in honor of visiting South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan at his palace Thursday evening, Hirohito chose the word "regrettable" to apologize for Japan's colonial rule of Korea between 1910-45. "It is indeed regrettable that there was an unfortunate past between us for a period in this century and I believe that it should not be repeated again," the Japanese emperor noted.

Spokesman Kim Yong-tae of the ruling party said that the apology carries a special meaning and sincerity in that it was made by the emperor, who is often called the symbol of Japan. "Our party hereby calls upon the Japanese side to pioneer, along with its Korean counterpart, a renewed friendly and cooperative era between the neighboring nations based upon the deep reflection on the unfortunate past as expressed in the emperor's statement," Kim said.

The opposition Democratic Korea Party expressed its disappointment at Hirohito's statement. It said the statement glossed over Japan's historic guilt and failed to make either a clear reflection upon or a concrete apology for it. Party spokesman Mok Yo-sang recalled that his party welcomed Chon's state visit to Japan despite some opposition against it in Korea, because the party expected the president's visit to provide an opportunity for Japan to apologize solemnly and clearly for its military rule on the peninsula. "Our party had an expectation that through such an apology, the Korean people's national dignity and pride, which had been insulted during the colonial rule, could be restored to some, if not full, degree," Mok said. In this regard, the party urged Japan to show a more sincere and concrete attitude in dealing with pending issues between the two nations, like the improvement of the legal status of Korean residents in that country, he added.

Groups Comment on Statement

SK070903 Seoul YONHAP in English 0845 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 7 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korea's political, economic and academic circles reacted differently Thursday to Japanese Emperor Hirohito's statement on the unfortunate past involving the two neighboring countries. Some organizations and celebrities assessed Hirohito's statement in the affirmative, saying that his remark on past wrongdoings committed by Imperial Japan on the Korean peninsula were equivalent to an apology in the language of diplomacy. But others said that they were disappointed at the Japanese emperor's statement because the word "regrettable," with which he apologized for Japan's 1910-45 colonial rule, fell far short of their expectations.

Hirohito said Thursday evening: "it is indeed regrettable that there was an unfortunate past between us for a period in this century, and I believe that it should not be repeated again." He made the remarks as host of a state dinner at his palace in honor of visiting South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, marking the first time the 83-year-old emperor has mentioned the colonial rule.

The following are excerpts from major local organizations and celebrities on Hirohito's statement.

...The Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry: "The emperor's statement may be understood as having manifested his regret over Imperial Japan's wrongdoings during the colonial period. Hirohito's remark thus provided an opportunity for the two countries to clear away all dregs of the unfortunate past and to open a new era of partnership between them."

...The Federation of Korean Industries: "Hirohito's expression of regret is quite naturally construed as Japan's first official statement of apology for the unhappy past involving Korea and Japan. Taking opportunity of Chon's Japan visit, the Japanese side should show its best sincerity, and not only by words, to put an end to the unfortunate past and further try to establish a new Korea-Japan relationship by solving issues pending between the two countries."

...The Korea Traders' Association: "Hirohito expressed the unfortunate past with the word "regrettable" but his remarks in fact constitute an apology and are expected to contribute to cementing friendly Korea-Japan relations. "In taking advantage of Chon's Japan visit, South Korean traders hope the solution of major outstanding issues between the two countries, including the correction of chronic trade imbalance strongly in favor of Japan and Japan's transfer of technology to Korea."

...Cho Kyong-hui, chairman of the Federation of Artistic and Cultural Organizations of Korea: "Hirohito's dinner speech expressed in its own way Japan's apology for the past wrongdoings. But much more important is the task the two countries carry out in the future to clear away the unfortunate past in real terms."

...Yi Pyong-yong, chairman of the Korean Federation of Bar Associations: "The word 'regrettable' expressed by the emperor fell short of expectations, but seems to have been used to mean an apology."

...Han Yang-sun, president of the (Korean) Young Women's Christian Association: "The formal recognition of a solemn historic fact by the Japanese head of state is quite natural although it came out belatedly."

KOREA HERALD Views Response

SK070144 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Sep 84 p 4

[By Choe Nam-hyon]

[Text] It is open to question whether or not the Korean people will accept Emperor Hirohito's remarks on the unhappy past for Korea and Japan as an apology, but the Seoul government appears to regard them as acceptable. The emperor said to President Chon Tu-hwan at a state banquet yesterday, "In spite of such (deep neighborly) relations, however, it is indeed regrettable that there was an unfortunate past between us for a period in this century, and I believe that it should not be repeated again."

The "unfortunate past" is a euphemism or understatement of what a Ministry of Foreign Affairs official called Japan's "cruel colonial occupation of Korea for 35 years" until 1945. The official said it is not customary for the emperor to make "specific remarks" on diplomatic issues under the Japanese Constitution.

It was learned that the Japanese argued that it was not a matter of diplomatic negotiations what the emperor would say about the colonial rule because of his status as figurehead, only symbolizing the state. The Seoul government was said to have respected the Japanese stance, but stressed that the remarks by the emperor and the prime minister would have important implications for bilateral relations.

The ministry official said Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is expected to elaborate on the emperor's remarks, a gesture presumably to appease the Korean people who might be disaffected. A state never "apologizes" for a mistake or wrongdoing it has committed against another state, but uses the term "regrets," diplomatically, he said. "We can accept the regrets and self-reflection by the emperor as a genuine apology," he said.

Emperor Hirohito's humble admission that Koreans "instructed" the Japanese people in academic learning, culture and technical skills when Japan was being consolidated as a nation in ancient times reflects a correct assessment of the history of contacts between the two countries, the official said. The Seoul government, he said, regards Hirohito's remarks that "the unhappy past should not be repeated"" as based on Japan's sincere self-reflection and firm resolve to construct a brighter future for the two countries. In this context, he said, the emperor supported the 1988 Olympics scheduled in Seoul.

The apology made by the emperor to the Korean head of state in person was televised to the Korean people yesterday evening. The official commented that the apology was offered to the Korean people in a sincerer manner than previous ones.

The emperor mentioned "the most unfortunate war, which I deeply deplore," when he met with U.S. President Gerald Ford in 1975. He was referring to the Pacific war Japan triggered. When he met with senior Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping in 1978, he referred to the past Sino-Japanese relations and said that was an "unfortunate period in our relationship."

In contrast to the positive government assessment of the emperor's remarks, the opposition Democratic Korea Party voiced disappointment over the imperial reference. The party's sentiment may be shared by many Koreans who believe the emperor should have acknowledged Japan's responsibility in a more clear way.

Judgments may vary with regard to whether the emperor's reference to the tragic past was proper or not, but the Seoul and Tokyo governments have put an end to one of the most troublesome problems between the two countries. Another ministry official said, "Now, we should grow out of the past and begin to build an equal partnership with Japan on the basis of mutual trust."

SEOUL SHINMUN Editorial

SK070155 Seoul YONHAP in English 0144 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 7 (YONHAP) -- The SEOUL SHINMUN, a morning paper published here, said Friday in an editorial that the remarks Thursday of Japan's Emperor Hirohito clearly expressed Japan's regret and repentance over past Korea-Japan relations and assured Koreans of a bright future in two-nation relations.

During a dinner given for Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Thursday evening, Hirohito said, "...it is indeed regrettable that there was an unfortunate past between us for a period in this century, and I believe that it should not be repeated again..."

"In particular," the paper said, "the expression of repentance by Emperor Hirohito has greater significance in that it was expressed directly to the Korean president who made first ever visit to Japan as a Korean head of state and that the expression was very sincere." The paper insisted that an expression of regret by one country to another is interpreted as an apology in the light of international diplomatic practices. It said Hirohito's remark of "indeed regrettable" means an obvious apology for all of Japan -- the state and the people -- to South Korea as the emperor is the symbol of the Japanese state and Japanese people.

The paper said that the phrase "I believe that it should not be repeated again..." can be understood as Japanese self-assurance that the future relations of the two countries would be based on a proper recognition of past history. It said there would not be an impenetrable barrier between the two countries as the historic encounter of the two heads of state symbolizes.

The paper added that the concrete and sincere effort on the part of Japan should follow the emperor's remarks to help restore normal relations between the two countries.

200 STUDENTS STAGE ANTI-JAPAN DEMONSTRATION

SK070141 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Sep 84 p 8

[Text] About 200 college students staged an anti-Japanese demonstration on the streets before the Kangnam Express Bus Terminal yesterday. The students rushed out of a terminal building into streets at noon. They were carrying four large placards on which anti-Japanese and anti-government slogans were written. The demonstrators burned a Japanese flag and hurled stones at the Shinbanpo substation of the Kangnam Police Station, breaking about 20 windowpanes. They were dispersed by riot police about 15 minutes later.

BRIEFS

LOAN AGREEMENTS -- Seoul, Sept. 4 (YONHAP) The Korea Exchange Bank signed Loan inducement agreements for 200 million U.S. dollars with two separate groups of 43 international banks in London Monday. The first signing ceremony, for a 75 million-dollar revolving underwriting facility (RUF), was held Monday between KEB President Chong In-yong and the lead-manager of the U.S. firm Merrill Lynch. The facility is designed not only to provide KEB with low-cost term funds but also to improve KEB's funding strategy. The facility will be used for the general purpose of lending activity both in Korea and abroad.. The second signing ceremony, attended by the KEB president and representatives of 28 international banking consortia introduced a 125 million-dollar Floating Rate Note (FRN) facility. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0029 GMT 4 Sep 84 SK]

UNEN COMMENTS ON CHERNENKO PRAVDA INTERVIEW

OW061217 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1610 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 5, (MONTSAME) -- Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko has reaffirmed the readiness of the Soviet Union for honest and businesslike talks taking into account the security interests of all countries -- that is said in the Mongolian national daily UNEN commenting on the recent replies of K. Chernenko to the questions of the Soviet daily PRAVDA.

The Soviet leader's replies precisely point out ways for creating an atmosphere of trust between the USSR and the United States and curbing the arms race, notes UNEN -- but the present White House administration holds a radically different position on present-day pressing problems -- it is openly conducting a course of aggravation of international tension and exacerbating political situation. This is evidenced, writes UNEN, by the foreign political actions of the United States which can be characterized as the militarist syndrome of the American ruling circles.

Pointing out to the fact that the Soviet Union does not seek military supremacy over other states, K. Chernenko in his replies recalled that it is impossible to insure one's security by directly threatening the security of other countries.

Moreover, he made it clear to the American leaders that they did not [words indistinct] themselves with the issue [word indistinct] gain superiority over [words indistinct]. The Soviet leader has called for the normalization of international relations, seeing in them the only reasonable way towards the development of equal and mutually beneficial relations on the basis of mutual respect. He also pointed to the dangerous tendency in U.S. plans for building up the space arms race and preparing for a new war [words indistinct] all its attempts at building up both nuclear and space armaments. The United States however is slow in (?going) to the negotiating table and does not want to take obligations which would equal the interests of both the American people and the entire mankind, underscores UNEN.

The clearcut and concrete position of the Soviet Union defined by K. Chernenko in his replies to the PRAVDA questions receives approval and support of the world progressive public including the Mongolian people, writes UNEN in conclusion.

MOLOMJAMTS DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BULGARIA

OW061023 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1404 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 Sep (MONTSAME) -- An MPR party and government delegation, headed by D. Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, left here today for Sofia. At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, it will take part in celebrations on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

The delegation was seen off at Bayant-uhaa Airport by S. Lubsangombo, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the MPRP Council of Ministers; T. Balhaajab, chief of a department of the MPRP Central Committee, and other officials. Also present were K. Evtimov, Ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the MPR, and S.P. Pavlov, USSR ambassador to the MPR.

MPRP POLITBURO EXAMINES AGRICULTURAL ISSUES

OW061127 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1412 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 Sep (MONTSAME) -- The MPRP Central Committee Politburo has examined questions of the preparations for the wintering of livestock and harvesting, the course of the work in procuring fodder and butter, and the state of affairs in capital construction. At the session members and candidate members of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, secretaries of the MPRP Central Committee, and deputy chairmen of the MPR Council of Ministers, who had visited provincial areas to organize measures for implementing the decisions of the extraordinary Eighth MPRP Central Committee Plenum and who had familiarized themselves with the course of the current campaigns, reported in detail on the progress of this work. They noted in their addresses that the country's working people, who wholly approve of the decisions of the extraordinary MPRP Central Committee Plenum, are in every way possible developing work to implement its decisions.

Having examined the questions of the conduct of important agricultural campaigns, the Politburo noted that together with successes and achievements there are also shortcomings, which need to be promptly eliminated.

J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, delivered a major address at the session. He summed up the work of the session and gave specific instructions for eliminating existing shortcomings.

SRV JUSTICE MINISTRY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

BK061144 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1110 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Phnom Penh September 6 -- A delegation of the Ministry of Justice of Vietnam headed by Phan Hien, minister, left here Thursday concluding a week-long official visit to Kampuchea. It was seen off at the Pochehtong airport by Uk Bunchhoeun, minister of justice, and other Kampuchean officials. Vietnamese Embassy Counsellor Nguyen Hao, was also on hand.

While in Kampuchea the delegation was received by Chea Soth, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning. It visited the Angkor Wat temple in Siem Reap Province and sight saw places of historical interest in Phnom Penh.

91 'MISLED PERSONS' SURRENDER IN BATTAMBANG

BK040800 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Ninety-one misled persons in the Pol Pot-Sihanouk-Son Sann ranks have repented and returned to the fold in Pre Luong, Prek Khop, and Ta Pon communes, Sangke District, Battambang Province, between 1 and 17 August. They brought along 20 assorted guns, 8 hand grenades, and over 1,000 rounds of ammunition. Our revolutionary authorities have provided them with utensils and allowed them to return to their families.

The 91 misled persons have expressed great joy over the clemency policy of our party and state and condemned the Pol Pot, Sihanouk, and Son Sann bandits. They pledged to actively join in the people's production drive in contribution to restoring the national economy and called on other misled person in the enemy ranks to return to the fold.

AUGUST OPERATIONS AGAINST BANDITS REPORTED

BK060411 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] In August, armed forces in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey closely cooperated with the Vietnamese volunteer Army to defend the revolutionary gains by launching sweep-up operations against the Pol Pot bandits hiding in the jungle.

Our forces killed 33 enemy soldiers and wounded 22 others; 5 were taken prisoner, and 20 others surrendered. We also seized a large quantity of weapons and materiel. Apart from their fighting activities, our combatants concentrated on learning more about the party's political lines and combat techniques with the aim of advancing mass movements, fighting the enemy, building up cafes and combatants, and improving the building of real revolutionary forces.

MINISTER DEPARTS FOR BERLIN EDUCATION CONFERENCE

BK040711 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0434 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Sep (SPK) -- Kampuchean Minister of Education Pen Navouth left at the head of a delegation this morning for Berlin, where he will attend the 14th conference of the ministers of higher education of socialist countries, which will take place 11-15 September.

He was seen off by Hang Chuon, deputy minister of education, and other figures. Werner Plotz, second secretary of the GDR Embassy in Kampuchea, was also present.

PROVINCE AGRICULTURAL REPORTS FOR 27 AUG-2 SEP

BK030958 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 27 August-2 September:

Kandal Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 27 August reports that up to now, peasants in Kaoh Thom District, Kandal Province, have sown 16 hectares of IR-36 rice, transplanted more than 40 hectares of 3 months rice and broadcast over 2,000 hectares of slash-and-burn rice. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 27 August reports that from the beginning of 1984 to present, the veterinary service in Phnom Penh District has vaccinated over 7,000 head of cattle against various diseases.

Prey Veng Province: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1110 GMT on 30 August reports that peasants in Prey Veng Province had by mid-August planted 95,000 hectares of rice accounting for 42 percent of the area planned for this rainy season's farming. In the last dry season, they planted rice on 22,530 hectares. At Preah Sdach District, the same province, peasants had put 4,220 hectares under rice. This district now has 30,000 head of cattle and tens of thousands of domestic fowl. In addition to the chemical fertilizers provided by the state, the solidarity groups gathered 7,000 tons of compost. Meanwhile, its mobile veterinary teams vaccinated 2,770 head of cattle and gave lectures on livestock breeding. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 27 August reports that up to mid-July, peasants in Baphnum District had transplanted over 500 hectares of all types of rice and broadcast nearly 300 hectares of rice. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 28 August reports that by July, nearly 1,700 hectares of various types of rice had been transplanted in Kanhchriech District. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 31 August reports that in July, peasants in Mesang District broadcast 8 hectares of floating rice, over 40 hectares of late rice, and transplanted over 1,000 hectares of rice. Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1119 GMT on 1 September reports that by mid-August, peasants in Kompong Trabek District, Prey Veng Province, had plowed 27,000 hectares of land, transplanted rice on 20,000 hectares, and raised rice sprouts on 1,400 hectares. Moreover, they put corn, cassava, beans, sesame, and vegetables on other 450 hectares. In addition to the 206 tons of chemical fertilizer provided by the state, they produced 4,000 tons of organic fertilizer. The veterinary service in this district has vaccinated 4,590 head of cattle against various diseases.

Kompong Cham Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 28 August reports that by the end of July, 2,446 hectares of land had been tilled and over 2,390 hectares of rice had been transplanted in Kompong Siem District, Kompong Cham Province.

Kompong Speu Province: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1110 GMT on 30 August reports that by mid-August, peasants in Kompong Speu Province had plowed 28,000 hectares and turned 9,900 hectares of this area into seedbeds. More than 9,600 hectares were put under rice by transplanting and dibbling and 500 hectares under subsidiary food and industrial crops. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 29 August reports that since the beginning of the season, peasants in Phnum Sruoch District, Kompong Speu Province, have transplanted 2,600 hectares of rice, sown 700 hectares of rice seeds, and planted over 300 hectares of IR-36 rice strain. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 30 August reports that by mid-August, peasants in Samraong Tong District have transplanted over 2,700 hectares of all types of rice. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 2 September reports that up to the beginning of August, peasants in Phnum Sruoch District had planted over 2,000 hectares of rainy-season rice and over 100 hectares of slash-and burn rice.

Kompong Thom Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0416 GMT on 30 August reports that up to mid-August, peasants in Kompong Thom Province had planted 37,700 hectares of rice. Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1110 GMT on 30 August reports that despite drought and flood, peasants on the outskirt of the Kompong Thom provincial town had by mid-August planted 3,100 hectares of rice and covered 200 hectares with subsidiary food crops. This monsoon, the peasants plan to grow rice on 8,400 hectares. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 29 August reports that by August, 70 percent of the plan for floating rice has been sown in Stoung District and 5,700 hectares of various types of rice have been transplanted. The radio at 0430 GMT on 30 August reports that by the end of July, peasants in Kompong Svay District had sown over 15,000 hectares of all types of rice. By August, they had sown over 1,000 hectares more and retilled over 7,000 hectares of land. The target for this year's rainy season rice population is 33,000 hectares.

Battambang Province: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1109 GMT on 31 August reports that peasants in the border province of Battambang put 102,500 hectares under rice in the first half of this year. They also planted 2,000 hectares of beans and 900 hectares of jute. Moreover, solidarity fishing groups in the province have achieved 72 percent of this year's plan.

Kompong Chhnang Province: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1119 GMT on 1 September reports that by mid-August, solidarity groups in Kompong Chhnang Province had planted rice on 13,280 hectares or 65 percent of the plan for this monsoon farming. The planted area included 717 hectares of the high-yielding IR-36 rice variety. Moreover, they put 6,150 hectares under industrial and subsidiary food crops and reclaimed 1,500 hectares of wasteland. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0416 GMT on 30 August reports that up to now, peasants in Kompong Tralach District have plowed 4,815 hectares of land, sown 1,060 hectares of rice, transplanted 1,170 hectares of early rice, and planted 20 hectares of slash-and-burn rice. They have also grown 200 hectares of corn, 230 hectares of beans, and collected 2,000 metric tons of natural fertilizer.

Ratanakiri Province: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1119 GMT on 1 September reports that by mid-August, peasants in Ratanakiri Province had put 14,584 hectares under rice by dibbling and transplanting. They also planted subsidiary food crops on 1,356 hectares. Moreover, 300 hectares of wasteland have been reclaimed for rubber planting.

Phnom Penh: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1151 GMT on 2 September reports that up to now, peasants in the suburban areas of Phnom Penh have planted 250 hectares of intensive rice crops of the 900 hectares of the plan for this principal rice planting season.

Kampot Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 2 September reports that up to the end of August, peasants in Kampot Province have tilled and transplanted over 54,000 hectares of all types of rice and planted nearly 5,000 hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops.

VONADK, VODK BATTLE REPORTS FOR 31 AUG-6 SEP

BK070622 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian and (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 31 August-6 September:

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 31 August reports that between 19 and 29 August, DK forces killed 57 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 61 others on the Kompong Chhnang, Koh Kong-Kompong Som, Kampot, north Sisophon, and Leach battlefields. They seized a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and material; and destroyed 2 AK's, 1 M-79, 2 commune offices, 7 barracks, 1 Vietnamese trade house, 1 waterpump, 1 truck, and some war equipment.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 31 August reports that on 24 August, DK forces attacked Vietnamese offices in Boeng Kantuot and Chheu Kach Kraom, Pursat Province. They killed or wounded 10 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, destroyed 5 barracks, 24 trenches, 1 Vietnamese house, 2 commune offices, 2 material warehouse, 1 M-79, and 1 AK; and seized 1 AN, 5 grenades, and 100 rounds of AK ammunition. They also liberated 3 hamlets -- Boeng Kantuot, Chheu Kach Kraom, and Krabel Dak. In the same broadcast VODK says that DK forces attacked Vietnamese enemy aggressors at Preah Damrei, Banteay Srei District, Siem Reap battlefield [Siem Reap Province] on 24 August, killing or wounding some Vietnamese enemy soldiers and forcing the rest to abandon the position. VODK adds that between 12 and 26 August, DK forces killed or wounded 123 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Pursat, Pailin, north Sisophon, Siem Reap, Stung Treng, and Chhep battlefields. They destroyed 2 trucks, 25 trenches, 2 warehouses, 6 barracks, 2 commune offices, 1 Vietnamese house, some arms and material, and a bridge. They seized a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and material. They liberated and occupied a Vietnamese position in Banteay Srei District, Siem Reap Province, Vietnamese commune offices in Boeng Kantuot and Chheu Kach Kraom communes, and 3 hamlets in Krakor District, Pursat Province.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 1 September notes that between 5 and 27 August, DK forces killed 34 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 40 others on the Pursat, Kompong Speu, Kompong Chhang, South Sisophon, Preah Vihear, and Leach battlefields. They destroyed 11 assorted guns, 3 commune offices, 34 barracks, 33 trenches, 2 waterpumps, 1 material warehouse, and some material; cut portions of railroad at 6 places; and seized 9 guns and some ammunition and material. They also liberated a Vietnamese position and 2 hamlets in Pursat Province.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 2 September says that between 20 and 28 August, DK forces killed 49 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, including a platoon commander and 2 group leaders on the south Sisophon, Kompong Thom, Chhep, and Siem Reap battlefields; wounded 42 other Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 18 assorted guns, 2 commune office buildings, a bridge, a tank, and some war material; and seized 6 guns and a quantity of ammunition and war material. They also liberated 4 villages on the south Sisophon battlefield.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 2 September states that on 26 August, DK Army and guerrillas attacked and liberated a Vietnamese position at (Thlok Dangkao) village, Bakan District, Pursat Province, killing or wounding some Vietnamese soldiers; on 23 August, DK Army and guerrillas attacked and smashed Armleang commune office, Thpong District, Kompong Speu Province, killing four Vietnamese soldiers and wounded five others; on 23 August, DK Army and guerrillas attacked and smashed Popel commune office, Baribo District, Kompong Chhnang Province; killing three Vietnamese soldiers and wounded four others. The same broadcast reports that on 21 August, DK Army and guerrillas attacked and smashed Tang Krasang commune office, Toek Phos District, Kompong Chhnang Province, killing two Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded three others. VODK adds that between 10 and 29 August, DK forces killed or wounded 188 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Kampot, Kompong Som, Koh Kong Leu, Leach, Kompong Chhnang, south Sisophon, north Sisophon, and Preah Vihear battlefields. Among those killed were a platoon commander and a Vietnamese expert. DK combatants destroyed 14 assorted weapons, 1 truck, 3 waterpumps, 1 warehouse, 33 trenches, 40 barracks, 4 commune office buildings, 1 trade office, some war material, and 6 portions of railroad track. They also seized 10 assorted weapons and a quantity of ammunition and war material.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 3 September reports that between 17 and 30 August, DK forces killed or wounded 89 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Moung, south Sisophon, Samlot, Kompong Cham, Kompong Thom, and Battambang battlefields. They destroyed 7 AK's, 2 B-40's, 7 barracks, 10 trenches, a rice milling machine, 2 bridges, 2 portions of road, and a quantity of war material. They also liberated a platoon position on the Moung battlefield.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 3 September says that on 26 August, DK Army and guerrillas attacked and totally smashed Boeng Lovea commune office in Kompong Thom Province, killing or wounding some Vietnamese enemy soldiers and destroying some weapons and war material.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 4 September states that between 20 and 28 August, DK forces on the Moung, Battambang, Samlot, south Sisophon, Kompong Thom, and Kompong Cham battlefields killed or wounded 87 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, destroyed a rice mill, and liberated a Vietnamese position on the Moung battlefield.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 5 September reports that from 24 August to 2 September, DK combatants killed or wounded 96 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Sisophon-south of Route 5, Tonle Sap, Pailin-Route 10, Kompong Speu, Battambang, Pursat, and Kampot battlefields. They destroyed 8 AK's, 1 12.8 machinegun, 2 commune offices, a truck, a motorboat, a boat, and a quantity of military material. They seized 3 AK's, 1 M-79, and a quantity of ammunition and military material. They also liberated 4 villages on the Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefield.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 5 September says that from 21 August to 1 September, DK combatants killed or wounded 113 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Kampot, Kompong Speu, Kompong Chhnang, Leach, Pursat, Battambang, and Siem Reap battlefields. They destroyed 24 assorted weapons, 10 motorboats, 8 boat engines, 9 boats, 9 military barracks, and a quantity of military material. They cut 9 portions of railway track for a total of 255 meters. They also seized 8 assorted weapons, 5 boat engines, 7 boats, and a quantity of ammunition and military material.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 6 September notes that from 25 August to 3 September, DK combatants killed or wounded 93 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Kampot, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Kompong Thom, Kompong Chhnang, Leach, and Kompong Speu battlefields. They destroyed 4 AK's, 1 B-40, 1 B-41, a Vietnamese company position, 7 military barracks, 2 trenches, a truck, and a quantity of military material. They also seized 3 guns and a quantity of military material.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 6 September reports that from 17 August to 2 September, DK combatants killed or wounded 96 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Kampot, Kompong Speu, Tonle Sap, Pursat, Battambang, and Pailin-Route 10 battlefields. They destroyed a truck, 2 trenches, 2 military barracks, 2 commune offices, and a quantity of weapons and military material. They cut portions of railway track at 8 places for a total of 193 meters and destroyed a bridge. They also seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and military material.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN GREETS ETHIOPIA PARTY CONGRESS

BK061054 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Vientiane, September, 6 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC, sent a greeting telegram to the First Congress of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia. In his message, K. Phomvihan warmly congratulated the fraternal Ethiopian working class and labouring people and conveyed to them the feeling of solidarity and best wishes. The message reads:

In the last 10 years, under the leadership of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Working People's Party, which has Marxist-Leninist path, the national democratic revolution was crowned with great, encompassing and firm successes step-by-step -- thus have positively changed the social face of the country.

Kaysone Phomvihan also hailed the Ethiopian people having scored victories in the aggressive war and war of annexation authored by the regional and internal reactionaries who have been supported by the imperialists. The achievements could be realised due to the spirit of self-mastery of Ethiopians who on the other hand receive efficient support and aid from the socialist countries and they have together stepped on the path of socialism.

The message of the Lao general secretary in particular hailed the creation at the beginning of 84 of the vanguard of the Ethiopian working class and people -- the Workers' Party of Ethiopia. Such is a historical and significant event in the revolutionary process of Ethiopia. All the achievements seized reaffirmed the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia.

"These achievements represent important contributions to the common struggle of the African, Asian and Latin American people in fighting the imperialists, the colonialists, neocolonialists big nation-expansionists, hegemonists, racists, apartheid, and Zionists -- all of these for the cause of peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. Consequently, the prestige of the Socialist Ethiopia has been uplifted in the framework of the Organization of African Unity and the Non-aligned Movements", underlined the message.

"The LPRP and Lao people are overjoyed at witnessing that there exist the relations of friendship between the two parties, countries and peoples of Laos and Ethiopia which are increasing for evermore." The message finally wished the 1st Congress of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia to be crowned with brilliant success and will serve as torch light showing the path to the working class and general people of Ethiopia to score new and greater victories in their revolutionary process.

VIENTIANE QUESTIONS AIMS OF THAI BORDER ACTION

BK060955 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Unattributed commentary: "What Do the Thai Ultrarightist Reactionaries Want?"]

[Text] Since sending troops to attack and seize Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have not only refused to withdraw their troops and to cease committing crimes against the Lao people, but have also gone further along a dangerous path. In addition to boosting troops and war equipment in the three villages, they have intensified their threats and created tension in many areas along the Lao-Thai border.

Thai Supreme Commander Athit Kamlang-ek recently gave interviews to the press and television networks, arrogantly criticizing the Lao side and distorting the truth. More seriously, he openly fabricated stories to hoodwink the public. On 2 September, Athit Kamlang-ek instructed the units concerned to take drastic measures to counter the Lao side. Meanwhile, in its 3 September statement the Thai Army bellicosely announced that it might take action, including full, strong, and decisive use of force, to counter-attack the Lao side. As a matter of fact, it is the Thai troops who have attacked, invaded, and illegally occupied Lao territory.

What then are the reasons behind the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries' noisy statements aimed at creating tension? They are resorting to every trick and scheme to deceive the public, turn black into white, blame Laos for what they have done, and create bad incidents. Let us ask the question: What are the Thai troops sent by Athit Kamlang-ek to occupy the three Lao villages, if they are not aggressors? After becoming the aggressors, they cannot stay at ease in other people's territory. Like other people who cherish honor and prestige, the Lao people have a legitimate right to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity and to drive out the aggressors. Athit Kamlang-ek's statement noisily instructing the Thai troops currently occupying the three Lao villages to counter-attack the Lao side is nothing but an effort to encourage provocation and aggression against the Lao people on a larger scale. We cannot forgive this.

The Thai side's propaganda campaigns charging Laos with conducting provocations and creating tension can no longer deceive anyone. This groundless accusation is aimed at preparing the public for the Thai side's new adventurous step against the Lao people and carrying out their longstanding expansionist plan to swallow up Lao territory. The occupation of the three Lao villages is only a preliminary step. The various incidents which have taken place and are taking place and the Thai side's various statements and actual deeds have exposed the ill intentions of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries who continue to go deeper on the path of colluding with the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, the imperialists, and other reactionary forces. They have betrayed their pledge mentioned in the joint communiques signed by the two countries in 1979 and sabotaged the fine good neighborly relations between Laos and Thailand, in an attempt to serve Beijing's dark schemes of opposing and weakening Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea in order to swallow these three countries and later swallow and occupy all Southeast Asia.

Nevertheless, the Beijing reactionaries have been punished and are being punished by heavy blows. They are sustaining bitter defeats in the face of the material and spiritual force and the solidarity of the three Indochinese peoples. The Thai ultrarightist reactionaries, who are following in the footsteps of the Beijing reactionaries, will surely be unable to escape bitter defeats.

EDITORIAL URGES INCREASED COMBAT READINESS

BK061425 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Editorial: "Uphold a High Level of Combat Readiness To Smash All Enemy Acts of Provocation and Aggression"]

[Text] At present, the situation along the Lao-Thai border is becoming more tense because the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have stepped up their provocative military activities not only in the three occupied Lao villages, but also in other areas.

For example, they have beefed up military positions opposite Don Sangkhi islet south of Vientiane city, sent Mekong River patrol boats to sail up and down the Mekong River in the Don Sangkhi area and near Ban Hai Pak Ngum villages, dispatched T-28 and L-19 aircraft to fly over the right bank of the Mekong River opposite Don Sangkhi islet, and deployed troops to carry out acts of provocation and harassment from Thai soil against other localities in Vientiane municipality and other areas along the Lao-Thai border.

The above-mentioned dangerous acts of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have convinced us more clearly of their true warmongering nature in relations with our country. These developments have convinced us that it is now more important than ever that our entire Armed Forces and people must hold aloft a high sense of combat readiness to smash all enemy acts of provocation and aggression in order to securely defend our independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity in response to the sacred call of our country and the strategic tasks of the revolution outlined by the party for the new period.

First of all, in the wake of the current situation, our loyalty and faithfulness to the nation must be displayed through a high sense of combat readiness. Such combat readiness must be realized in actual deeds. Each unit, especially those units carrying out duties along the Lao-Thai border, must work out the most viable combat plan which can be executed in all circumstances and climatic conditions along the border. They must closely follow enemy movements, constantly carry out patrol missions in the areas under their jurisdiction, take the initiative and pay attention to consolidating and repairing combat perimeters, constantly maintain a smooth chain of communications and command systems, and pay attention to regularly and strictly guiding the combat procedure and command systems for each level by assigning duties to each person.

Combat readiness must be closely linked with each person, firearms, and each type of supplies. To have adequate strength, attention must be paid to strictly managing soldiers, ensuring adequate time, and maintaining enough soldiers and weapons and ammunition. Even though they have to work to boost food production or to engage in training and study sessions, all units must work out a plan on combat readiness and must carry a sufficient quantity of firearms and supplies with them. As for those elements who have been assigned to defend positions, they must arrange sufficient manpower to defend their defense perimeters, heighten vigilance, and inspect warehouses, motor pools, and ammunition depots. Weapons and all accessories, especially motorized vehicles and delicate weapons and war supplies, must be guarded and managed in the most effective manner so that they are readily available when required.

The most decisive factor in holding aloft a sense of combat readiness is training soldiers. Military training must be regarded as an important task, for example, in organizing training programs for certain soldiers attached to technical tactics and strategy to know how to skillfully use certain types of weapons and accessories. Particular attention must be paid to regularly training cadres at various levels of responsibilities in several spheres of command organization, military management, and discipline guidance. Cadres at the grassroots level should be well-versed not only in outlining training plans, but also in mapping out combat plans. They must firmly grasp the direction of combat plans and be familiar with the geographical terrain where their position is located. At the same time, they must know how to coordinate combat activities with other nearby units. They must pay attention to drawing lessons from patrol and training missions and popularizing them at all levels.

Our war is people's war for defending the country. Therefore, in creating combat readiness, all units stationed along the Lao-Thai border must enhance and develop close unity with the people and uphold the principle of uniting the Army and people as one as a guideline and a line of regular duty.

At the same time, they must closely coordinate and cooperate with militia guerrillas and self-defense forces to firmly build the field for people's war. All this is indispensable in raising the level and capabilities of combat readiness of our Armed Forces.

The more the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have intensified their military preparations to create tension, the more their true warmongering nature has been exposed. They only serve to heighten our People's Armed Forces' sense of revolutionary vigilance and increase the level of combat readiness to resolutely smash their acts of provocation and aggression.

SISAVAT KEOBOUNPHAN ADDRESSES CONFERENCE

BK070454 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] To disseminate the spirit and content of the Vientiane municipal conference on the organizing of propaganda and training work to the grass roots, a similar conference began on 27 August in Saisettha District and ended on 1 September with glorious success. The conference was attended by 68 leading cadres from 97 villages in 6 cantons, including 8 female cadres. Attending the closing ceremony was General Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and secretary of the party committee of Vientiane municipality.

A member of the committee in charge of organizing the conference said that the delegates to the conference have further understood the policies and line adopted by the party and state for the new period, particularly the task of organizing the propaganda and training work.

Gen Sisavat Keobounphan also addressed the conference. He first hailed the delegates for attentively studying and profoundly understanding various documents introduced for study at the conference. He pointed to the role of the task of organizing the propaganda and training work and encouraged the delegates to implement it in order to splendidly fulfill all tasks assigned by the party and state. At the same time, he talked about the situation in the three Lao villages -- Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang -- which have been seized by the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles since 6 June. He said that this is part of an aggressive scheme against Laos of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, who are being supported by the Beijing reactionaries.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT MEETS SRV MEDICAL SPECIALIST

BK051105 Vientiane KPL in English 0857 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Vientiane, September 5 (KPL) -- Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, yesterday received here Prof Hoang Thuy Nguyen, president of the Medical Scientific Council of Vietnam and also head of the State Institute for Hygiene and Prevention of Epidemy.

In the course of the cordial meeting, the Lao vice-chairman hailed the Vietnamese delegates for having contributed in broadening the health network of Laos and hence developing the all-round cooperation between the two ministries. Then, Prof Hoang Thuy Nguyen expressed thanks and satisfaction over the evaluation of P. Vongvichit and informed the Lao side about his activities in preparing the course on diagnosis of illness of bacterias responsible for dengue, influenza, meningitis, polio and setting up a bacterian laboratory prevention of epidemic. [as received]

Departs for Bulgaria**BK061038 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 6 Sep 84**

[Text] Vientiane, Sep 6 (KPL) -- The delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, headed by Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, left here yesterday to attend the 40th national day celebration of Bulgaria scheduled to be held in Sofia on Sept 9. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were General Khamtai Siphandon, Political Bureau of the LPRP CC, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense, commander in chief of the Lao People's Army; Thongsing Thammavong, alternate member of the party CC, minister of culture; and other officials. Todor Tsvetanov Netsov and Vladimir Sobchenko, respectively ambassadors of Bulgaria and USSR to Laos, were also on hand.

SAMAN VIGNAKET ATTENDS TRADE UNION DAY RALLY**BK041126 Vientiane KPL in English 0851 GMT 4 Sep 84**

[Text] Vientiane, September 4th (OANA-KPL) -- The Federation of the Lao Trade Unions, held here on September 1st a mass rally marking the September 1st, considered as the day for peace and against nuclear war by the 10th Congress of the World Trade Union. By implementing the decision of the 10th Congress of the World Trade Union, all the trade unions in the world should celebrate September 1st, the day marking the beginning of the World War II as the day for peace and against the nuclear war.

Addressing the participants, Thitsoi Sombathdouang, alternate member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, chairman of the Lao Federation of Trade Unions Central Committee, pointed out that the militarist circle headed by the US imperialists in collusion with other reactionary forces, have launched an attack against countries in the socialist community and the struggling movements for the world peace, and have caused the armed race which could wage a nuclear holocaust. He stressed on the intention of the Lao people who have devoted to contribute to the safeguard of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia and in the world. He pointed out that the Lao people as well as other peoples in the world aspires to live in peace for the national construction and to bring the wellbeing to the nation. It is a pity that this firm aspiration was encountered by the rightist reactionaries among the Thai leading circles who have waged their dark schemes against the Lao revolution, especially on June 6, the Thai reactionaries have sent their troops to illegally and flagrantly occupy the 3 Lao villages. He stressed that this event, is not and fortuitous accident, [as received] it has been planned and jointly prepared before by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and the rightist reactionaries among the Thai leading circles, aimed at destabilizing the situation along the Lao-Thai border. They especially aim to destroy the good neighbourliness and friendship relations between the Lao and Thai peoples and to destroy the joint Lao-Thai declaration.

The participants of the rally also adopted a resolution which strongly condemned the US imperialists who are attempting to accelerate the armed race and demanded the Thai reactionaries to immediately and unconditionally withdraw their troops from the 3 Lao villages, to pay compensation to the victims and to release all Lao citizens they have abducted. The participants wholeheartedly praised the creative initiative and efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for the safeguard of peace and security in the world.

Among those present at the rally were Saman Vignaket, secretary of the party Central Committee, head of the Organizational Commission of the LPRP CC, other members of the party CC, members of the government, members of the People's Supreme Assembly and more than 1,000 representatives of the organizations and labouring people. Members of the diplomatic corps of the fraternal socialist countries were also present at the rally.

ATHIT ORDERS 'FULL ALERT' AT LAO BORDER

BK070230 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 7 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, describing as "normal" the latest border incident in which two rangers stepped on land-mines Tuesday, said yesterday that Thailand must restrain herself to the most. But he added that if the Laotians continue to "provoke" the Thai side, the military may have to retaliate.

Gen Athit was speaking to reporters after chairing a meeting of district officers from every province throughout the country in his capacity as chairman of the National Security Reserve Committee at the district level.

The two rangers were wounded while they were patrolling a border area in Ban Khok Sub-district by land-mines planted by Laotian troops on Tuesday. They were taken to Uttradit hospital for medical treatment. One of the rangers reportedly lost a leg in the incident.

Gen Athit said that the military would wait for the outcome of the Foreign Ministry's efforts to settle the border dispute with Laos.

Referring to the latest border incident, Gen Athit said that he had instructed Thai troops to be on full alert for possible further trouble and had adjusted their positions. The military had earlier threatened to use force if Laos continued to provoke Thai troops and inflict damage and casualties on the Thai side.

UN COMMISSION CHIEF DISCUSSES REFUGEE SITUATIONMeets With Sitthi

BK060429 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 6 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Poul Hartling talked briefly with Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday on the Indochinese refugees situation. Nittaya Phibunsongkhram, Director General of International Organizations Department quoted Sitthi as telling Hartling that the Kampuchean refugees problem would end if the political situation in Kampuchea could be solved.

Hartling arrived here on Tuesday for a six-day visit to review the refugee situation in Thailand and Vietnam.

During the 20-minute discussion, Sitthi told the UNHCR [United Nations High Commission for Refugees] chief that in the first half of this year, about 25,000 refugees left Thailand for resettlement in third countries while about 42,000 were resettled in the previous year. "This year, it is hoped that the resettlement countries will accept more refugees," Nittaya quoted Sitthi as saying. The foreign minister also said that a comprehensive political discussion was imperative to solve the refugee problem.

Nittaya said Hartling would talk to the Vietnamese leaders about the Orderly Departure Programme (ODP). Hartling is scheduled to leave for Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City tomorrow.

Hartling told Sitthi that UNHCR would continue to support Thailand's anti-piracy programme, Nittaya said.

He is scheduled to meet Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot and National Security Council Secretary General Prasong Sunsiri today.

Talks With Prasong

BK070146 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 7 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] Poul Hartling was told yesterday that Kampuchean refugees should be sent back to the border if no third countries want them.

Secretary General of the National Security Council Prasong Sunsiri said he told Hartling that there are still almost 44,000 Kampucheans at Khao I-Dang refugee camp and, despite pledges by several countries to resettle them, their number remains very high. Hartling met Prasong yesterday for talks on the Indochinese refugee situation in Thailand.

Prasong said he suggested to the UNHCR chief that the voluntary repatriation programme be seriously implemented if all the Western countries refuse to live up to their commitments to accept Indochinese refugees from Thailand. The Kampuchean refugees will find it easier to reunite with their relatives in border areas instead of staying in camps in Thailand, Prasong said.

Prasong told Hartling that 125,859 Indochinese refugees remain in camps here, and that UNHCR should find ways to get more of them resettled in third countries.

Hartling, who arrived here Tuesday for a six-day visit, was also told the pirate attacks on Vietnamese refugees in the Gulf of Thailand declined by 50-60 percent last year.

Prasong said many of the attacks took place outside Thai waters, and survivors told Thai authorities that the pirates were Vietnamese using Thai trawlers.

Hartling yesterday also met with Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot and Deputy Interior Permanent Secretary Charoenchit Songkhla. Gen Sitthi called on Hartling to urge Western nations to resettle more Indochinese refugees and negotiate with Laos to take back Laotians who had fled to Thailand.

Hartling, who met Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila on Wednesday, will leave for Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City today for talks with Vietnamese authorities on the orderly departure programme.

FOREIGN MINISTER SITTHI MEETS BRUNEI COUNTERPART

BK291205 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 29 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] Brunei has offered assistance and co-operation to Thailand's efforts to solve the refugee problem, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said this morning.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi made the statement after meeting with Brunei Foreign Minister Prince Mohamad Bolkiah who arrived here last night on a four-day official visit. Brunei showed great interest in Thailand's refugee problem and has offered assistance and cooperation, ACM Sitthi said.

He said that Brunei was also interested in the development of medical science here and would like to send its students to study here as well as invite our doctors to go there and help set up hospitals.

ACM Sitthi said he briefed the visiting Brunei minister on the Kampuchea problem, the Laotian conflict as well as his recent visit to China.

He said he also offered military training for Brunei Armed Forces.

Prince Mohamad Bolkiah will have an audience with his majesty the king at 3 p.m. today, which a dinner party will be hosted for him by ACM Sitthi at the Oriental Hotel.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS MIDDLE EAST

BK051428 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1030 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Sublieutenant Praphat Limpraphan, deputy foreign minister, led the first high-level Thai delegation to Yemen Arab Republic from 2-4 Septmeber. It is a continuation of his six-nation goodwill mission to the Middle East and Africa. Deputy Minister Praphat has already visited Oman, Qatar, Bahrain, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia.

Thailand and North Yemen established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level in April last year. The visit enabled the two countries to review their bilateral cooperation over the year and chart the course for the strengthening of their future bilateral relationship.

While in San'a', Deputy Minister Praphat met and held constructive discussions with the Yemeni minister and deputy minister of foreign affairs, the minister and deputy minister of labor and social affairs, and the deputy minister of supply and trade. the Thai delegation had over 2 hours of meeting at the Yemeni Foreign Office. Satisfied with the development of the Thai-Yemeni friendship and having shared similar political stands on regional and internationl issues, both sides agreed to assert greater efforts to bring the two countries even closer. Frequent contacts between high-ranking officials, expansion of economic and technical cooperation, and regular exchange of information and views on situation in Southeast Asia and the Middle East as well as in other parts of the world, both sides agreed, would help foster closer ties between Thailand and Yemen. The Thai delegation's proposal to share her experience in various development sectors through the (?tied) aid program received keen interest by the Yemeni authorities which at present attach high priority to the enhancement of their economic and social development process which over the past 12 years since the end of the civil war ~~witnesses~~ considerable achievements.. On trade, told the Thai delegation that opportunities that are available for both countries to expand their bilateral trade flow should be exploited more actively. Yemen could be a very important market for Thai goods and commodities. Last year, Yemen exported around \$14 million while imported a whole range of goods worth about \$1.6 billion. Thai rice has already entered markets in San'a' and has bright prospect for increasing its market share. Canned food, textiles, (?leather) products, building materials, and other industrial products also have good chance of gaining market share. Business communities of both countries need to be encouraged to build up stronger links with each other.

In order to facilitate closer contact between the Thai and Yemeni peoples, Thai International Airline recently appointed Mr (Avan S. Shaibani), general manager of Universal Travel Agency, as its agent in San'a'. Mr (Shaibani) will be in Bangkok on 8 September to follow up on his new assignment. Despite the wide distance that separates Thailand and North Yemen, many Yemeni have already gone to Thailand as tourists, and there are hundreds of Thai workers employed on various development projects in Yemen

Yemen still needs more foreign workers, according to Mr Ahmad [Salih] Ru'ayni, the labor and social affairs minister. Yemen's parliament is now studying the government-proposed amendment of the labor law of 1970 which, if approved, would increase the percentage of foreign workers from 10 percent of the total workers employed in any project to 30 percent or more subject to Cabinet approval.

Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat left San'a on Tuesday 4 September for Somalia, which is the last leg of his 20-day trip to 7 Arab countries.

Returns Home

BK311222 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Second Lieutenant Praphat Limpraphan returned to Thailand yesterday after visiting four Middle Eastern countries -- Qatar, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

Reporting on the outcome of his trip to newsmen upon his arrival, he said he asked these countries to buy Thai products for reexport to African countries because Middle Eastern countries can provide long-term credit for African countries, most of which are short of foreign currency. Some Saudi companies even have branches in Africa. He also invited businessmen in these countries to invest in Thailand. Deputy Commerce Minister Phairot Chaiyaphon has invited businessmen from Middle Eastern countries to visit Thailand in order to study the possibility of bilateral trade and investment.

The four countries well understand Thailand's situation. They are willing to support Thailand on the Kmapuchean problem. He did not discuss Thailand's application for a seat in the UN Security Council with officials of the countries he visited.

The deputy foreign minister said that during his trip to the Middle East, he inspected the labor situation and visited Thai workers. He conveyed to them the prime minister's concern over Thai laborers working in the Middle East. He told them that the Thai Government attached importance to Thai workers because they sent large amounts of foreign currency back home. The drop in huge construction projects and the decrease in the price of crude oil have adversely affected the construction labor market. There are now only some housing projects. However, foreign workers are still demanded in the service and maintenance branches. The big problem is that Thai workers have to compete with laborers from other countries. Thai workers in some Middle Eastern countries are paid 20 percent higher than those from other countries, so it is important to maintain their working standard. The other problem is that some job placement agencies have sent disqualified workers as skilled ones in order to earn high commissions. These problems must be solved.

MINISTER ON REDUCING IMPORT OF SAUDI CRUDE

BK070252 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] The National Petroleum Policy Committee yesterday decided to cut crude oil intake from Saudi Arabia to 30,000-35,000 barrels per day [BPD] from the current 56,000 BPD, Minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office Suli Mahasantha said. He said the Petroleum Authority of Thailand will send an official team to conclude a new oil deal with Saudi Arabia soon as the current contract is due to expire in December.

The minister added that Thailand hopes to get the best possible terms from the deal because Saudi Arabia has been a "reliable source of crude oil supply for the past several years."

But he noted that Thailand will also diversify its crude oil sources by turning more to Indonesia, Malaysia and other oil producers in Asia.

He said the reduction was the result of an increase in domestic production of crude oil which could save the country as much as 10,000 million baht in foreign exchange. Thailand's crude oil production capacity is expected to total about 20,000 BPD, he added.

The committee chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun has also ruled that Thailand should try to fully utilise its own supply of crude oil and to increase the use of condensate, a natural gas by-product.

LETTER SENT TO IRAQI PRESIDENT ON CONVICT

BK070544 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 7 Sep 84 p 3

[Excerpt] The Thai Government yesterday sent a letter of clemency to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn in an attempt to save a Thai worker from death by hanging.

Lt Gen Chantharakup Sirisut, secretary general to the prime minister, said that acting Prime Minister Gen Prachuap sent a letter to the Iraqi Government asking for pardon of Thithai Charoentham, who is accused by Iraqi authorities of spying for Israel, following a recommendation of the Foreign Ministry.

PREM RETURNS TO WORK 7 SEP AFTER ILLNESS

BK070658 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] This morning Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon returned to work at Government House for the first time since he became ill about 2 weeks ago. The prime minister arrived at Government House at about 0900 in a black Cadillac limousine from his Sisao residence. He was welcomed by Lieutenant General Chantharakup Sirisut, secretary general to the prime minister Rear Admiral Prakop Wasinon, deputy secretary general to the prime minister, and other senior officials. The prime minister was then shown to a new office which is located on ground floor in the right wing of Thai Khufa building. The prime minister was dressed in a blue Thai coat and black trousers. He smiled as he disembarked from the limousine and waved to waiting newsmen. He appeared fresh.

At 1039 Deputy Prime Minister Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun, Phichai Rattakun, Buntheng Thongsawat and Admiral Sonthi Bunyachai called on the prime minister at Thai Khufa building. After 20 minutes of a meeting, Deputy Prime Minister Phichai told newsmen that the prime minister informed him that his condition is very good and that the chest pain has disappeared but as assurance he will go to the United States as scheduled on 14 September for a medical checkup. He will depart on a Thai International flight for Seattle and then to Atlanta, Georgia. Asked by newsmen how long would the medical checkup take, Phichai said that depends on doctor's recommendation. The prime minister told him that he has gained little weight. Next Tuesday the prime minister will attend the weekly Cabinet meeting and on Wednesday he will attend meeting of the committee for celebrating the king's 60th birthday. The prime minister asked him to do his best in arranging cremation of the late queen of Rama VII. The prime minister also said he was very pleased with and thankful for the assistance rendered by the deputy prime ministers in national administration while he was ill.

PRESS DISCUSSES ANNUAL MILITARY RESHUFFLE

BK060916 [Editorial Report] Two Thai-language papers -- MATICHON and MATUPHUM -- on 4 September carried editorials on the annual list of new military appointments.

The MATICHON editorial, on page 4, entitled: "Regard the Reshuffle Philosophically," points out that it is normal that some people should be happy with the list and some would be disappointed. "The military has played an important role in national development efforts and in coordinating with other relevant agencies, bringing marked economic and social progress to the country." It continues: The appointments are just a reward, which should be regarded as a superficial thing. One should get inner satisfaction from working tirelessly and determinedly on assigned missions. "Military men, whose organizations have had an outstanding and important national development role, should not let their feelings about the appointments affect their service to the country or let their disappointment lead them to out-of-line behavior as has been the case several times in the past. Such behavior will only destroy the trust people have in them. Also, it will endanger efforts to develop the country so it can catch up with other civilized countries.

The MATUPHUM editorial, on page 4, entitled: "Situation Should Improve After the Military Appointment," says it is not necessarily true that the early announcement of the military reshuffle list will preclude public comments, especially because it was made while the situation was still "confusing." It points out: "Regardless of whether the reshuffle list was fair to all concerned, it must be accepted that the list is final because it has passed through the established channels, and has received the royal assent. Dissatisfaction, if any, must be resolved by the commanders in order to forge unity in the interest of an efficient institution for the benefit of the country. We believe that taking into consideration the special characteristics of the military and politics in Thailand, the situation will continue to improve now that the reshuffle list has been announced, and whatever the confusion there was ill end. Such a situation will materialize if the administrative side is allowed to work undisturbed while the military performs its duty and refrains from involving itself in politics as much as possible. By doing this the situation will become less tense and the people's skepticism will fade away."

ARMY OFFICERS CALL ON PREM, PLEDGE SUPPORT

BK070208 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] A group of division commanders who are Chunlachomkla Royal Military Academy Class 5 graduates pledged support and loyalty to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon during a call on the premier at his residence early this week, a source close to the group told the BANGKOK POST.

The group was reportedly led by Army Operations Department director Maj-Gen Suchinda Khraprayun and newly-appointed First Army Division commander Maj-Gen Itsarapong Nunphakdi, who takes up his position on October 1.

The pledge of allegiance from the group of division commanders was seen by observers as a move to strengthen Gen Prem's political position. The pledge would also ensure that any attempt to remove Gen Prem from the premiership by force would meet with opposition from the group.

After hearing the pledge, Gen Prem reportedly told the group to refrain from committing "any wrongdoing" that is in breach of principles. He was quoted by the source as telling the generals: "If you don't want me to stay (in power), just tell me so. Don't do anything that is not right."

The group's leader assured Gen Prem, who is former Army commander-in-chief, that they would not do any wrong and would continue to support him. The source said the group supported Gen Prem because he is a democrat.

"We have never caused any problems for Pa Prem," the group's leader was quoted as telling the premier.

Several members of the group have been promoted to lead powerful divisions in the country, particularly in the First Army Region, which has jurisdiction over the Central Plains covering Prachin Buri on the eastern border with Kampuchea, Kanchanaburi on the western border with Burma and southwards to Prachuap Khiri Khan. Some observers viewed their promotion as a complement to the promotion of Maj-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit as First Army Region commander.

Among those who called on the Prime Minister were Col San Siphen, Second Division commander; Maj-Gen Wimon Wongwanit, First Special Warfare Division commander; Col Phuchong Nikham, Artillery Division commander; Maj-Gen Samon Toemthongchai, Third Division commander; Maj-Gen Wirot Saengsanit, Anti-aircraft Artillery Division commander; Col Ariya Ukhottkit, Second Cavalry Division commander; and Col Choetchai Thirattanon, Ninth Division commander. Those who are colonels will be promoted to maj-general once their promotions become effective on October 1.

Meanwhile, Gen Prem is expected to be back at work at Government House today before leaving for a medical checkup in the United States next Friday. He has been absent from work for three weeks due to influenza and chest pains which, his doctors said could be related to a heart ailment.

PHICHIT ON CONSTITUTIONAL INTERPRETATION MOVE

BK070244 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 7 Sep 84 p 4

[Excerpt] Newly-appointed First Army Region Commander Maj Gen Phichit Kunlawanit said yesterday that a constitutional change to permit government officials to take up political posts would avert a crisis in which the Constitution "could be torn apart."

The controversial military figure said he agreed with the constitutional interpretation proposed by Deputy Chat Thai leader Col Phon Roengprasoetwit because it would bring about "hospitality" between the military and politicians.

He said Col Phon, who sponsored a motion for a constitutional interpretation late last week, approached him with the idea, and sounded out his opinion on the move.

"I agree with it on the grounds that the situation here is different from other countries, and we need good atmosphere between the military and politicians. We have learned from history that if a conflict rears its ugly head, the Constitution will be torn apart. I don't want to see that scenario materialize, and I think that whatever can be rectified should be rectified for national security," he said.

Maj Gen Phichit said that the defence portfolio carried with it "extreme significance"-- "The defence minister must be recognized by the military as a whole, otherwise a defence minister who is ignorant of the situation in the military would wrongly reshuffle military officers." He said that if a military reshuffle was not done right, the consequences could cause a problem.

NHAN DAN ON ENTERPRISES' FINANCIAL AUTONOMY

BK061556 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Sep 84

[NHAN DAN 6 September editorial: "Basic Units' Right to Financial Autonomy"]

[Text] Broadening the enterprises' initiative in production and business and establishing their right to financial autonomy constitute the two most important requirements in improving management at the grassroots level. To accelerate socialist production and expand reproduction, the primary condition is to have capital and make it -- including both fixed and floating capital -- rapidly circulate and bring about great results. The resolution of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum stresses the need to change the management system at the grassroots level by broadening the initiative and creativity of production and business units and establishing their right to financial autonomy, and by broadening the initiative of the various localities under centralized and unified management by the central government.

During recent years our party and state have adopted a number of viewpoints and policies designed to broaden the right to financial autonomy among basic units, especially state-run units. Thanks to this, many units have successfully developed their dynamic and creative character and their boldness in taking action and accepting responsibility in production and business. However, generally speaking, the financial system has not yet been broadened by the introduction of specific and uniform policies. Many irrational regulations concerning capital supply, capital loan, use of capital, and norms for budget revenues have been revised too slowly. Financial and banking organs in some localities have failed to truly serve the purpose of improving productivity, quality, and effectiveness of production and business activities; and even worse, they have intervened more than necessary in deciding the use of various enterprise funds, thereby causing not a few difficulties and inconveniences to basic units.

On the other hand, due to their familiarity with the subsidy-based system of bureaucratic management, many basic units have failed to apply the various systems allowed by the state in a flexible manner and are still heavily weighed down with a dependent tendency, thereby remaining passive in their production and business and repeatedly running up business losses. Also, not just a few local enterprises have violated the financial principle of carrying out economic accounting on the basis of production costs, unwarrantedly incurred unprincipled expenditures, and made off-the-record profits and expenses, thus causing no small wastage and giving rise to negativism.

To ensure the execution of the right to financial autonomy each establishment must, first of all, carefully formulate its production and business plans based on the four sources of supply, use planning as the center of the management system, link planning with economic accounting, and combine the rights of each basic unit with its responsibilities and obligations as well as its interests with that of the national economy as a whole. One of the issues concerning the broadening of the right to financial autonomy of the basic units which is decided in the resolution of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum is that production establishments are allowed to use their self-acquired capital in both Vietnamese and foreign currencies as well as in money or assets to take the initiative in production and business. Nevertheless, the self-acquired capital of the basic units must be accumulated from enterprise profits and the basic appreciation money allotments which are taken from their profits at a percentage allowed by the state.

Enterprises have the right to take the initiative in using this capital for capital construction purposes, chiefly intensive investment for expanding production and business activities, carrying out major repair work, perfecting technology, and building public welfare projects; or in pooling this capital with other units to carry out mutually beneficial joint production and business activities.

Under the new system, the state will advance toward eliminating the subsidization system covering capital for basic construction as well as the floating capital of enterprises; and will change the system of collecting revenues from state-run enterprises along the line of guaranteeing fixed budget revenues from each type of product whose production costs and enterprise wholesale prices have been established, regardless of the annual production costs borne by the enterprises. Enterprises, especially those producing export goods or carrying out production on labor contracts with foreign countries, will, as far as the credit policy is concerned, be assisted by the state in obtaining loans in both Vietnamese and foreign currencies for acquiring supplies, raw material, spare parts, and machinery. The enterprises have the duty and obligation to scrupulously observe the credit system, use the borrowed capital for the correct purposes and effectively, and repay their debts on schedule.

The party Central Committee's resolution has made it favorable for the basic units to develop their right to financial autonomy. All sectors, localities, and basic units must reorganize production so that each basic unit will become an independent economic unit having the status of a legal entity and carrying out economic accounting in a complete and accurate manner on the basis of the system of legal norms and guided plan norms. Enterprises must strive to meet their own expenditures and operate at a profit through production and marketing. They have the right to manage and use their fixed and floating capital to carry out production and business activities, and to flexibly apply economic incentives concerning prices, wages, bonuses, and profit distribution with the aim of accelerating production and ensuring harmony among the three interests.

Enterprise property, including equipment and capital in both money and supplies, comes under the ownership of the entire people. Every basic unit should constantly develop its own initiative in production and business to multiply this property in order to simultaneously meet the need to accumulate capital for socialist industrialization and gradually stabilize and improve the living conditions of the laboring people.

The right to financial autonomy must be broadened on the basis of guaranteeing the principle of centralized and unified management by the state -- an obligatory principle that governs all production and business activities.

NHAN DAN CITES LE DUAN ON PREVENTING NUCLEAR WAR

OW010821 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 1 -- "The joint efforts of socialist countries, non-aligned countries, democratic and peace-loving forces, and all other nations are fully capable of repulsing the danger of a nuclear holocaust," party General Secretary Le Duan is quoted as saying by NHAN DAN in commentary today.

Referring to the root cause of the outbreak of the Second World War 45 years ago, the paper points out that it remains a valuable lesson for today when U.S. imperialism is seeking to replace Nazi fascism in the crusade against communism, the Soviet Union in particular, frenziedly accelerating the arms race, and plotting to bring mankind to the brink of a new world war.

It says:

"Having brazenly trampled upon the Yalta and Potsdam Treaties to which the United States was a signatory, Washington, far from eliminating all vestiges of fascism, has nurtured militarist and revanchist forces in the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan, using them as the kernel in the realization of its counter-revolutionary global strategy.

"Washington is feverishly preparing for a nuclear war and expanding the arms race to the outer space. It has increased the NATO military alliance, accelerated the formation of the Northeastern Asia military alliance, stepped up the strategic collusion between Washington, Tokyo and Beijing, step by step deployed its Asia-Pacific strategy, strained the world situation, intensified armed provocations and subversions, and conducted direct invasions of many countries".

"These dangerous moves have seriously aggravated the world situation", NHAN DAN says, adding that the world people must heighten their vigilance and stand ready to thwart all wicked plots and moves of U.S. imperialism and its accomplices.

"In the new international conjuncture," it goes on, "the impact of the Soviet Union's Leninist peace foreign policy is being increasingly felt. It has greatly encouraged and actively contributed to the formation of an unprecedentedly broad front in the international struggle against the danger of a new world war, for peace and international security".

NHAN DAN says that revolutionary and peace-loving forces in the world are now stronger than ever before. "By heightening vigilance, strengthening solidarity, stepping up the struggle, freedom and justice-loving nations will be able to contain and push back all war plots and manoeuvres of imperialist forces," the paper says in conclusion.

HOANG VAN THAI ADDRESSES MILITARY HISTORIANS

BK060926 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] With an aim at developing the results of the first all-Army military history conference and fostering the research ability of officers who are conducting research on military history, the Vietnam Institute of Military History held a training session on the methodology of military history 12-25 August. Attending this session were 134 officers and cadres who are conducting research on military history. They are from various military regions, Armed Forces branches and services, Army corps and divisions, organizations, sectors, schools, institutes, and provinces and cities from the 5th Military Region northward.

The session focussed its study on six lessons on military history research and heard reports on the experience of the Rear Service General Department and Group 3 on tasks concerning the drafting of military history.

Senior General Hoang Van Thai, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice minister of national defense, attended and addressed the session on some methods that must be firmly grasped in conducting research on military history. The senior general has helped the session to realize clearly and profoundly various basic problems in the methodology of military history.

Concluding the session, Lieutenant General Hoang Phuong, head of the Vietnam Institute of Military History, after praising various new achievements, pointed out some essential measures to improve the quality of this professional tasks to insure success in publishing a book on the methodology of Vietnamese military history.

COMMENTARY CONDEMNS CHON TU-HWAN'S JAPAN VISIT

BK061626 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Station commentary: "The Criminal Schemes Behind Chon Tu-hwan's Japan Trip"]

Text] South Korean puppet President Chon Tu-hwan, a U.S. right-hand man, will visit Japan on 6 September. Over the past few days, before Chon Tu-hwan sets out on his trip, a violent wave of protest has sprung up among the Japanese and South Korean peoples of various strata. Many rallies and demonstrations have condemned this trip as being aimed at strengthening the U.S.-Japanese-South Korean military alliance, worsening the tension in the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia, and perpetually partitioning Korea.

A representative of the Japanese Workers' Association, one of Japan's largest trade union organizations, has sent a letter to the Japanese authorities protesting Chon Tu-hwan's trip. Many South Korean residents of Japan have joined their Japanese friends in staging hunger strikes. They have said that they would stage widespread protests as soon as Chon Tu-hwan sets foot in Tokyo. And in South Korea itself, there have been many mass rallies and demonstrations by students and people of various strata protesting the trip by the ringleader of the dictatorial Seoul regime.

As a result of the Reagan administration's militarist, warlike policy of provoking confrontation, the situation on the Korean peninsula as well as throughout Northeast Asia has become constantly tense and volatile.

Over the past 30 years, since the end of the Korean War, the U.S. imperialists have gradually turned South Korea into a huge military base and a springboard for aggression. It is here that 40,000 U.S. troops have been placed on a continuous wartime footing. It is also here that the United States has positioned 1,000 nuclear warheads and is planning to deploy its neutron weaponry. The United States has also been preparing for the deployment of multi-warhead and intermediate-range cruise missiles in South Korea and even Japan.

The puppet South Korean Army has been increasingly modernized in order to act as a shock force in an attempt to invade the North. The U.S.-Japanese-South Korean military alliance has been formed in reality and poses a serious threat to peace in Northeast Asia, especially to the peace and security of the DPRK.

As part of its ambitious strategy in Asia and the Pacific, the Reagan administration is increasingly consolidating and increasing the strength of the tripartite alliance of the United States, Japan, and South Korea. The Reagan administration has, on the one hand, promoted the restoration of Japanese militarism by helping the Tokyo administration increase its military budget and pursue the arms race and by consolidating and expanding various U.S. military bases in Japan. On the other hand, it has accelerated the militarization of South Korea by modernizing the South Korean Army while helping strengthen the oppressive, fascist apparatus of the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime.

This Japan trip by Chon Tu-hwan is part of the American masters' plan aimed at further consolidating the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul alliance.

To cover up their schemes of carrying out aggression and intervention, -- thus posing a threat to peace, -- the U.S., Japanese, and South Korean authorities have long talked about their desire to achieve peace and unification for Korea through negotiations. But their actions have totally belied their words.

The strong protests in Japan, South Korea, and other countries over the past few days show that public opinion is very sensitive and alert to the schemes of the trio -- the United States, Japan, and South Korea -- as seen in this Japan trip by the dictator Chon Tu-hwan.

What is the attitude of the Chinese authorities on this issue? One week before Chon Tu-hwan's arrival in Tokyo, Chinese Deputy Prime Minister Li Peng went to Japan on a visit. Was this a coincidental, unexpected visit? Did Beijing know nothing of the coming visit to Tokyo by the ringleader of the Seoul dictatorial regime? Yes, it knew. Beijing knew very well of Chon Tu-hwan's planned trip to Japan. According to public opinion, Beijing has favored this trip by Chon Tu-hwan without protest. More obviously, while stopping over in Japan on his way home from a visit to some Latin American countries, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian told the press that China does not think Chon Tu-hwan's trip will cause tension in the Korean peninsula. According to KYODO, on 4 September Japanese officials quoted Li Peng as saying that Chon Tu-hwan's Japan trip will help ease tension in the Korean peninsula.

Public opinion was not surprised at Beijing's odious attitude because everyone knows that Beijing is promoting relations with South Korea economically, politically, culturally, and in terms of sports.

Outwardly, Beijing has glibly claimed that it supports the unification of Korea and the struggle of the DPRK. Nevertheless, it has maintained close relations with the United States and Japan, and now even with South Korea, regarding South Korea as an independent country. In fact, Beijing has favored the United States' and Japan's ideas of perpetually partitioning Korea and creating tension in the Korean peninsula. Even more, Beijing has supported the U.S.-Japanese-South Korean military alliance and has sympathized with and favored the restoration of Japanese militarist forces.

Once again, the Beijing authorities have exposed their extremely cruel, malicious, and treacherous policy. They are stabbing the Korean people in the back.

Responsibility for tension in the Korean peninsula as well in Northeast Asia rests on the United States, Japan, and the reactionary South Korean powerholders. This responsibility also rests with the Chinese authorities as they pursue their expansionist-hegemonic policy.

THAI ARMS PURCHASES 'FURTHER AGGRAVATE TENSION'

BK311244 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] According to foreign sources, on 27 August Thailand signed a \$7.4 million contract with the British arms producing firm, Marconi, to buy 12 modern lightweight torpedoes designed for use in shallow water. This type of torpedo was added to the British Navy and Air Force a year ago. Thai Royal Navy Admiral Praphat Chanthawirat boasted that Thailand would be the first country in Southeast Asia to buy advanced British torpedoes.

Also, according to foreign sources, the Bangkok authorities are planning to purchase modern American F-16A fighter aircraft and boast that if this plan comes through, Thailand will be the first country in Southeast Asia to acquire modern American planes.

Public opinion holds that the attempt by the Bangkok authorities to equip their Armed Forces with modern weapons will only further aggravate tension in Southeast Asia and benefit the imperialist and expansionist forces' policy of seeking confrontation with neighboring countries.

NHAN DAN HAILS SOUTH PACIFIC CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

OW310813 Hanoi VNA in English 0739 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 31 -- The agreement on turning the Southern Pacific into a nuclear-free zone reached at the conference of fourteen states in the region held on August 27-28 in Funafuti, Tuvalu, is of positive significance in the struggle of these countries to turn the region into a nuclear-free zone, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper says:

"The Southern Pacific is a region which has drawn much attention from the United States in its global strategy. While in the northern Pacific, Washington relies on the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military alliance to realize its dream of aggression, in the Southern Pacific, for more than 30 years now, the U.S. has been using the ANZUS military alliance as a springboard to carry out activities against the peoples in Asia and the Pacific

"The U.S. military activities have caused tension in the situation in the Southern Pacific. The forces of peace, democracy and progress in Australia, New Zealand and other countries in the region, have clearly seen that the military presence of the United States in the region, particularly nuclear weapons, is a serious threat which may draw these countries into a nuclear war the United States might recklessly provoke, contrary to the aspiration of peace and security of the nations in the region."

"The struggle for the establishment of nuclear-free zones has become a broad movement in the world. The vigilance of nations struggling against the U.S. imperialist's warmongering policy is constantly rising," the paper concludes.

SOLIDARITY REAFFIRMED BY CHAN SI, ENVOY

OW022016 Hanoi VNA in English 1554 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 2 -- A mass meeting was organized in Phnom Penh on Sept. 1 by the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland to mark the 39th anniversary of the August revolution and the national day of Vietnam (Sept. 2).

Present at the meeting, among others, were Chan Si, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to Kampuchea.

Speaking at the meeting, Chan Si said that the great successes of the three Indochinese nations over the past 39 years had increased their special militant solidarity to a new, all-time high state. It is a perfect relationship which has closely united them to defeat their common enemies, namely the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese expansionists.

In his reply, Ngo Dien said that the three Indochinese nations want peace to rebuild their countries devastated by wars of aggression and genocide, and that their common enemies always sought to divide and weaken them in a bid to reverse the present situation.

"However, thanks to Marxism-Leninism, with the special militant solidarity of our three fraternal countries, with the strengthening of solidarity with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and the sympathy and support of the peace- and justice-loving peoples throughout the world, the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples are sure to win greater and more brilliant victories," Ngo Dien said in conclusion.

NGUYEN CO THACH GREETS KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION

OW041750 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 4 -- A Kampuchean party and government delegation stopped over here today on its way to Sofia to attend the celebration of Bulgaria's 40th national day.

The delegation is led by Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

It was greeted and seen off at the government guest house by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, alternate Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and other Vietnamese officials.

Sieng Saran, Kampuchean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vietnam, was also on hand.

SOVIET GENERAL RECEIVES CHU HUY MAN IN MOSCOW

OW052152 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 5 -- General A.A. Yepishev, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, chairman of the Political Department of the Soviet Army and Navy, (PDSAN), received in Moscow Tuesday Gen. Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. C.C. and head of the Political Department of the Vietnam People's Army, who stopped over there on his way to Ethiopia.

Present at the reception were Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first vice-chairman of the P.D.S.A.N., and Vietnamese Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem.

HOANG XUAN TUY MEETS MALAGASY EDUCATION GROUP

OW061938 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 6 -- A delegation of the higher education and scientific research of Madagascar led by its Minister Ignace Rakoto, Political Bureau member of the Vanguard Party of the Madagascan Revolution (A.R.E.M.A.), arrived here this afternoon on a friendship visit. The visit is made at the invitation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Secondary Vocational and Higher Education. It was welcomed at the airport by Hoang Xuan Tuy, vice minister of the host ministry and others.

SWEDISH INDUSTRIAL, SOCIAL ASSISTANCE REVIEWED

OW052330 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 5 -- The assistance from the Kingdom of Sweden and the Swedish people to Vietnam dates back to the years of the Vietnamese people's liberation fights against U.S. aggression and is continuing to this day when they are rebuilding the country and developing its economy.

Many industrial projects and public facilities have been or are being built with Swedish help. Most worthy of note is the Swedish-funded and equipped pulp and paper mill in Vinh Phu northwest of Hanoi, the biggest of its kind in Vietnam which was commissioned in November 1982 with an annual capacity of 55,000 tons.

In furtherance of a bilateral friendship and cooperation program, the Swedish Government has decided to grant a gratuitous aid to help Vietnam repair the Thu Duc thermo-electric power station in Ho Chi Minh City.

The Swedish Government had also decided to help Vietnam to re-equip and expand two paper mills, one in Dong Nai Province and the other at the Bien Hoa industrial sector, north of Ho Chi Minh City.

Two children hospitals, both bearing the name of "Vietnam-Sweden Friendship Hospital", and located respectively in Hanoi and in Uong Bi, Quang Ninh Province, northeast of Hanoi, were completed in 1981.

Another Swedish-built hospital, with 320 beds and modern equipment, has been completed in Quang Ninh, for the benefit of the coal miners and other people in this largest coal mining area of Vietnam.

SUPPORT FOR LIBYA REAFFIRMED AT CONFERENCE

OW052147 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 5 -- Vietnam has reaffirmed its strong support for the Libyan people's struggle for peace, national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and social progress. Speaking at the international conference for solidarity with the Libyan people held in Tripoli from August 29-31, Tran Danh Tuyen, president of the Vietnam AAPSO Committee, strongly condemned the U.S. imperialists' arms race policy and voiced complete support for the Soviet Union's peace initiatives. He expressed sincere thanks to President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the Libyan Government and people for their support for the Vietnamese people's cause of national construction and defense, and wished for constant development of the solidarity, friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Libya.

PHAM VAN DONG SENDS MESSAGE ON NAMIBIA DAY

OW311824 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 31 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong has extended his warm greetings to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and Paul Lusaka, president of the U.N. Council on Namibia, and through them, to the Namibian people and the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) on the occasion of the Namibia Day.

The message says:

"Over recent years, heedless of the morality and preliminary principle of international law, the South Africa's racist regime, in collaboration with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, has obstinately maintained its colonialist occupation of Namibia, terrorized and suppressed the patriotic movements in South Africa, while conducting a war of sabotage to cause instability to neighbouring countries".

"Now, in isolation and failure, they are plotting to go head with that reactionary policy in new and more perfidious forms.

"The heroic and persistent struggle of the Namibian people over the past 18 years under the leadership of the SWAPO against the South African colonialist rule has won strong support from the international community".

The message continues:

"The Vietnamese people and Government affirm their strong support for and unwavering militant solidarity with the Namibian people in their just struggle against the colonialist policy of the South African racists in Namibia, and resolutely condemn their policy of aggression and sabotage backed by the imperialist and other reactionary forces, so are convinced that the Namibian people under the leadership of the SWAPO will search all sinister and wicked (?acts) of the enemy and win complete victory."

PHAM VAN DONG SENDS CONSOLENCES TO PHILIPPINES

OW061931 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 6 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today sent a message of sympathy to President Ferdinand Marcos of the Republic of Philippines over the human and material losses caused by storm Ike.

The message reads as follows:

"We have learnt with concern that storm Ike has hit the central and southern parts of the Philippines and caused extensive losses in lives and property to the local people. I would like to express my heartfelt condolences and sympathy to Your Excellency.

"I ask Your Excellency to convey the sincere sympathy of the Vietnamese Government and people to the people in the storm-stricken areas.

"May the Philippine people quickly overcome the consequences of the storm."

PHAN TRONG TU GREETS KAMPUCHEAN FRIENDSHIP GROUP

OW311754 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Aug. 31 -- Phan Trong Tu, chairman of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association, on Aug. 30 sent his warmest greetings to Chan Ven, chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association (K.V.F.A.), on the fifth anniversary of the K.V.F.A.

The message says: "The K.V.F.A. has over the past five years carried out diversified activities to consolidate and develop the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea. These activities have contributed to defeating the attempts of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries to check the development of the Kampuchean revolution and sow division among the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, and to the building and defense of each country and peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia".

The message wishes for constant development of the special friendship and militant solidarity between the two peoples as well as of the cooperation between the two friendship organizations.

DEFENSE MINISTER GREETS PDRY COUNTERPART

OW010905 Hanoi VNA in English 0735 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 1 -- Defense minister Gen. Van Tien Dung has sent a message of greetings to Yemen Defense Minister Salih Muslih Qasim, on the 13th anniversary of the People's Army of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The message says:

"Upholding the nation's spirit of heroic struggle under the sagacious leadership of the Yemen Socialist Party headed by esteemed Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the Yemeni people and the People's Army have overcome many difficulties and trials, smashing all schemes and acts of sabotage of the reactionaries inside and outside the country in collusion with the imperialists, while recording great achievements in national defence and construction.

"We take this opportunity to express our heartfelt gratitude to the party, government, people and People's Army of Yemen for their profound sentiments, their sympathy with and firm support to the people and Army of Vietnam".

"May the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the peoples and Armies of the two countries be further consolidated and fruitfully developed," the message says in conclusion.

NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS EXTENDED TO LIBYA

OW311958 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 31 -- State Council President Truong Chinh today extended his warmest greetings to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the 15th anniversary of the September One Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The Vietnamese president said in his message:

"Over the past 15 years, the Libyan people under Your Excellency's leadership, have struggled valiantly, overcome many difficulties and hardships, foiled all plots of aggression, blockade and sabotage of the imperialist and other reactionary forces and recorded great achievements in their national construction and defence. These great achievements, together with Libya's firm stand against U.S.-led imperialism, Zionism and other reactionary forces, have positively contributed to the common struggle of the world people, including the Arab and African peoples, for peace, national independence and social progress, and have constantly raised the international prestige of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

"The Vietnamese people greatly rejoice at the great successes of the Libyan people and sincerely wish them still greater achievements in their glorious cause. The Vietnamese people affirm their militant solidarity with and strong support for the Libyan people in their just struggle to defend their national independence and sovereignty, and to build a prosperous Jamahiriya".

President Truong Chinh also expressed his wish for a constant development of the militant solidarity friendship and cooperation between the people of Vietnam and Libya.

Also on this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent a message of greetings to Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee for the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison.

AUSTRALIAHAWKE OPPOSES KANAKS SEEKING 'OUTSIDE SUPPORT'

BK050934 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, says his government would condemn any attempts by New Caledonia's independence movement to raise outside support if this involves the use or threat of violence or terrorism. Mr Hawke told the Parliament in Canberra that he was disturbed that he learned of indications that some elements of the French territory's independence movement was considering seeking outside support. He said Australia was anxious to see independence in New Caledonia as soon as it was realistically possible but was concerned that the transition should be smooth and peaceful.

The prime minister was making a statement to Parliament on last week's meeting of the South Pacific Forum in Tuvalu which he attended. Among other things, the forum decided to condemn moves by elements of the New Caledonia Independence Front to seek support from forces outside the region that advocated terrorism.

In his statement to Parliament today, Mr Hawke also announced that Australia's governor general, Sir Ninian Stephen, would make an extensive official tour of South Pacific countries starting later this month.

HAYDEN LEAVES FOR PORTUGAL, LATIN AMERICA

BK060918 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, has left Australia for Portugal at the start of a 5-week overseas tour. Mr Hayden's talks tomorrow and on Saturday with Portugal's President Eanes and other government leaders are expected to be dominated by the situation in the former Portuguese colony of East Timor.

Radio Australia's Canberra office says Mr Hayden wants to determine Portugal's attitude to proposals for an international inquiry into East Timor.

From Lisbon, Mr Hayden will fly to Nicaragua, El Salvador, Mexico, Costa Rica, and Honduras for talks with government leaders on the political and military situation in their region. The foreign affairs minister will then fly to New York to address the United Nations General Assembly.

A spokesman from Mr Hayden's department said his speech would emphasize Australia's initiatives on disarmament issues.

BRIEFS

CEMENT PLANT FOR PRC -- Australia's largest company, Broken Hill Proprietary, has signed a contract to build the big cement plant in China at a cost of \$48 million or U.S. \$40 million. It is the biggest sale of Australian equipment and technology to China so far and follows a preliminary agreement signed between the deputy prime minister, Mr Bowen, and Chinese officials on his trip to China last June. The contract involves the engineering design, management, and supply of machinery and equipment for the plant in the southern Fujian Province. The plant, which could produce 2,000 tons of cement a day, is expected to be fully operational by 1988. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Aug 84 BK]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT HEAD -- A professor with the Australian National University [ANU] in Canberra is to become the new head of the Department of Foreign Affairs. Professor S.F. Harris, currently director of the Center for Resource and Environmental Studies at the ANU will take over when Mr Peter Henderson stands down as departmental secretary later this month. Mr Henderson has held the position for 5 years. [Excerpt] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Sep 84 BK]

NUCLEAR STORAGE FACILITY -- Australia is considering the building of a second nuclear storage facility to ensure the future of the mineral sands industry. The West Australian Government and Federal Government are discussing the construction of a storage dump for thorium -- the radioactive by-product of processing mineral sands -- to keep the material out of international weapons manufacture. The West Australian Labor Party at the weekend passed a new policy imposing the same controls on mineral sands as on uranium. Radio Australia's Perth office says Western Australia has been concerned about developing an effective way of safeguarding mineral sands after an incident several years ago when radioactive materials were found in the shipment in Singapore. At present the only nuclear storage facility in Australia is at the (?test) nuclear reactor at Lucas Heights near Sydney. [Excerpt] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Sep 84 BK]

NEW ZEALAND

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY INTO JULY CURRENCY CRISIS

BK061525 Hong Kong AFP in English 1514 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Wellington, Sept 6 (AFP) -- The New Zealand Government today ordered a parliamentary inquiry into the currency crisis that developed during the country's general election in July. There were two heavy runs on the New Zealand dollar, which eventually led to a constitutional crisis after the government borrowed 700 million U.S. dollars to shore up the currency immediately after the election.

Defeated Prime Minister Sir Robert Muldoon initially refused to accept advice from the incoming Labour Government to devalue although pressure on the currency was eventually relieved by a 20 percent devaluation. Sir Robert will be a member of the parliamentary inquiry, which is to be led by Jim Anderton, one of the governments new MP's. It will meet in secret to look at the events leading up to the decision to devalue and consider ways of preventing a similar crisis occurring again.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM ROMANIAN VISIT

BK301027 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has reiterated that the Indonesian Government will guarantee the security of border crossers now staying in the PNG when they return to Irian Jaya Province. Speaking to newsmen upon his arrival in Jakarta from Romania Wednesday evening, the foreign minister also said that the Indonesian Government has made it clear that it will guarantee the safety of the border crossers.

Meanwhile, on trade relations between Indonesia and Romania, Minister Mokhtar said Indonesia should further step up the trade relations, though it will not be easy. It will not be easy because the world has just been out of a long recession and there will be stiff competition against Indonesian products in Romania from products and of other countries. He said Indonesian coffee has now entered the Romanian market, and in addition there is a good prospect for Indonesia to sell such metals as tin and nickel. Indonesia and Romania will discuss this matter in the future, he added. Indonesia exported goods worth \$17.6 million to Romania in 1983, while its import from that country amounted to \$19.8 million.

MOKHTAR DISCUSSES INCORPORATION OF EAST TIMOR

BK050759 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesia 0700 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] The incorporation of East Timor into Indonesia has no longer been a problem, and it is not true that the Fretilin [Revolutionary Front for Independent East Timor] still has influence in East Timor. This was stated by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja today in his reply to newsmen at Bina Graha presidential office on the results of his visit to the youngest province. Minister Mokhtar added much progress had been achieved by East Timor since its incorporation and particularly since Mario Carascalao became governor.

[Begin Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja recording] The situation there has become politically more stable, and the people have strong confidence in Governor Mario Carascalao. Accordingly, this indicates [words indistinct] that the situation will become more stable. [end recording]

Mokhtar, who once served as justice minister, pays close attention to legal proceedings for convicts and detainees in East Timor, particularly in Dili. According to Minister Mokhtar, they receive due services such as health care and spiritual service.

MOKHTAR MEETS KAMPUCHEA CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN

BK060605 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Chairman of the International Conference on Kampuchea [ICK] Willibald Pahr held talks with Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja on the Kampuchean problem in Jakarta yesterday. The former Austrian foreign minister, who is currently Austrian ambassador to the FRG, did not give any details to newsmen after the talks. However, on his arrival at Halim Perdanakusumah Airport on Tuesday, Pahr said that his current visit to some ASEAN countries is in the framework of holding consultations on the Kampuchean problem, a solution to which up to now has not yet been found.

The chairman of the ICK yesterday also paid a courtesy call on President Suharto for talks on the Kampuchean issue.

EDITORIAL ON THREATS TO PANCASILA STATE IDEOLOGY

BK060639 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 27 Aug 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Threats to Pancasila"]

[Text] Addressing the recent PPP [United Development Party] conference [Muktamar] in Ancol, Armed Forces Commander General Benni Murdani called on the people to step up alertness against lingering threats to the Pancasila state ideology.

On many occasions the commander has expressed and assured the people that on the whole, the security situation in Indonesia is stable. Yet it is his duty to inform and warn the people that threats to the state ideology of Pancasila are still latent and lingering. As the Armed Forces commander, he should not pick up this subject for warning the people if it were not important and crucial, from the point of view of state security and national resilience.

In the past, we had bitter experiences of both the extreme left and the extreme right plotting to replace Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. The 1948 and the 1965 PKI [Indonesian Communist Party] rebellions were the attempts to replace Pancasila with Marxism, and the Darul Islam [Muslim Dissident Movement] and PRII-Permesta [Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Indonesia-Total Struggle Movement] rebellions were not free from liberalism and from the attempt to replace Pancasila with theocraticism.

The latent threats of both the extremists still exist.

Commander Benni Murdani knows it very well. Therefore he warned the people to be always on the alert. The sentence passed recently by the Jakarta court on an Army officer for selling state secret to a foreign agent reminds us of the existence of the threats.

Marxism, communism, liberalism, theocracy and secularism are foreign to Indonesia and contrary to Pancasila and should not at all be accepted by the Indonesian people. Commander Murandi has already warned us against Marxism and liberalism which operate clandestinely and subversively through misusing religions and ethnic and racial emotions.

Commander Murdani explained while Marxism (communism) was responsible for creating national tragedies of 1948 and 1965 due to the communist attempted coups, liberalism is responsible for creating social anomaly in Indonesia through its misleading doctrine to measure the Indonesian situation with foreign yardsticks. Especially at the present stage of our development we have to be extremely careful of the influence of liberalism in our economy. Our economy should not deviate from Article 3 of our 1945 Constitution.

Though the general security stability prevails throughout Indonesia, we fully agree with Commander Murandi that we should always be watchful against any possible threat to Pancasila and nip the movement in the bud.

FORMER VICE PRESIDENT ADAM MALIK DIES 5 SEP

BK050521 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0500 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Former Vice President Adam Malik passed away at 0805 west Indonesian time [0105 GMT] at his private residence in Bandung this morning. He was 67. The latest report obtained by Radio Republik Indonesia from the presidential military secretary, Kardono, said his body was dispatched from Bandung to Jakarta at 1115 west Indonesian time to be kept at the mourning house at Diponegoro Street, Jakarta, for a funeral on 6 September. The late vice president suffered a chronic liver cancer and had been undergoing treatment since 4 April. He also went to undergo treatment in London and Tokyo.

TOLENTINO ON COMPROMISE OVER MARCOS DECREE POWER

BK061456 Hong Kong AFP in English 1346 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Manila, Sept 6 (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino today proposed a compromise formula to meet opposition demands for the repeal of President Ferdinand Marcos' power to rule by decree. "The president will never agree to (outright) repeal (of his decree-making powers)," he said while addressing top executives of multinationals headquartered here. But he indicated there might be room for a compromise.

Mr Tolentino suggested that the president be allowed to retain his decree-making powers under a 1976 constitutional amendment but only for real emergencies and subject to parliamentary control. The decrees, once signed by the president, would immediately be submitted to parliament which could veto them, he said.

Calling the controversial powers "a serious obstacle to speedy (economic) recovery," he said: "I do feel personally that with amendment 6 out of our Constitution, we can revive in some way, we can encourage investments," he said. This, he added, could lead to a recovery for this economically ravaged nation which technically defaulted on its 26-billion-dollar foreign debt in October last year.

The United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO), the main opposition combine, earlier this year indicated it would agree to a compromise on the controversial issue.

At that time, Mr Marcos replied he would not agree to a repeal of his decree-making powers since they meant he did not have to declare martial law again. President Marcos imposed martial law in 1972 and lifted it in 1981.

Last Tuesday, Prime Minister Cesar Virata also came out for the first time in favor of "reviewing" the Constitution and considering scrapping controversial amendment 6. Mr Tolentino told reporters later that a growing number of government officials had openly expressed their opposition to amendment 6.

Foreign investors, he added, had also told him here and abroad of their worries about laws being made without public discussion and about sudden policy changes, which precludes long-term planning. The lack of investor confidence, he said, "is in the government and not in the economy."

Mr Tolentino also said his ministry would now be more aggressive in promoting trade and foreign investment. Government officials forecast negative economic growth this year, with private economists putting the rate at between minus two and six percent. The rate last year two percent. [sentence as received] Mr Tolentino also told the foreign businessmen that the Philippines would survive even without the International Monetary Fund (IMF) 650 million dollars loan being sought by Manila to help fuel its economic recovery. "The IMF loan had been delayed so long but I don't know why. I don't even know if help is coming, but even without the IMF, we will survive," he said. He deplored the flight of Filipino capital. "Naturally, foreign capital became afraid," he added.

VIRATA SAYS EXCHANGE RATE POLICY TO CHANGE

HK061510 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 5 Sep 84 p 12

[By Juanito Vincencio, Jr.]

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata yesterday disclosed that the multiple exchange rate system will soon be scrapped in favor of the unitary rate or uniform rate for both exporters and importers, paving the way for the free float of the peso. Virata announced this new exchange rate policy direction in a speech before 600 members of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI) at the Intercontinental Hotel yesterday. Virata said the planned move was designed to give further incentives to exporters to earn more and eliminate inequalities in the allocation of scarce foreign exchange to industries.

The shift from the multiple exchange-rate system will pave the way for the eventual scrapping of the stabilization tax (that slides from 30 percent to 0) slapped on export and the 10 percent excise tax imposed on imports. The stabilization tax and the excise tax were imposed by the government following the adoption of the multiple exchange rate system which the PCCI and International Monetary Fund had opposed. The free float of the peso will permanently render irrelevant the black market as the peso will be allowed to seek its own level in the market with the removal of the official guiding rate.

Bankers described the move as "very good and yet very crucial" because the Central Bank's intervention in the exchange rate market is removed with the shift to free floating rate policy for the peso vis a vis foreign currencies such as the US dollar.

The multiple exchange rate system has somehow provided some kind of a shield to prevent the peso from further sliding in value. Under the multiple exchange rate arrangement followed by the Philippines, one rate is applied to exporters and another rate for importers, while the CB keeps a buying rate different from the others.

At present, exporters are allowed to buy the foreign exchange at the preferential rate of P16.20 to \$1, but they have to pay the stabilization tax that starts from 30 percent until it becomes zero by December. Importers, on the other hand, buy their foreign exchange at the rate of P19.80 to \$1 because they are slapped an excise tax of 10 percent for their imports. The CB, on the other hand, maintains a buying rate of P18.02 to \$1.

It will be recalled that the PCCI was one of the most ardent exponents of the unitary rate system. The IMF was reportedly also opposed to the multiple exchange rate system. The bankers said the planned move may not necessarily lead to further devaluation simply because it will be a free float policy. Because of the relative stability of the exchange rate now, the value of the peso against the dollar could even improve.

The multiple exchange rate system has been tried in many debt-ridden countries as a temporary measure to help strengthen the balance of payments position in those ailing economies. The system provides some kind of cushion to prevent an across-the-board devaluation to occur. "The system also provides an option to suit some political ends," one PCCI member said. However, the multiple exchange rate system gives unfair competitive advantage to those who sell at the high rate and buy at the low rate. Businessmen interviewed by BUSINESS TIMES yesterday said the new policy was most welcome because this would eliminate discrimination in the allocation of foreign exchange.

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